CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,930—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6791	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5611	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	6294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7551	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6294	F. Spicer	10 h "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	F. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,535	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Cosquellec	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, UEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,035	19th Aug. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 403	Rs. 159.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 960, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 660.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Easoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Editions, which are available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Enhanced charge for parts

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 3rd August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 250.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	7lst Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	5th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.
NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Carrapan's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1809 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 160 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Re. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PASCOA BARRETTO.

THE Relatives or Heirs of PASCOA BARRETTO, who was a Soinster, and alive in 1827, other than PASCOA BARRETTO, the daughter of JOSEPH BARRETTO and ROZALLA BARRETTO, are requested to communicate with Messrs. CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, 19, Government Place, East Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES

AT

SERAMPORE,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,

KNOWN AS

THE

SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully

EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors, 30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to the AUCTIONEERS.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cachexia in a few doses, cure guranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantises, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India Trial solicited.

Address:—
DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
43, Jhowtollah Road, Baliygunge, Calcutta.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
Bombay, July, 1903.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY,

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" AB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED two good MECHANICS for Electrical Instrument Work. Must be able to lacquer and use lathe. Apply personally to BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. D Bennett's Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at Harbour View, Cooka Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

VISITORS to BOMBAY will find EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, together with a good TABLE and Cheerful Society, at Mrs. COULSON'S, 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. TERMS MODERATE.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

COPYING OFFICE.—Letters, Petitions, Author's Mss. Legal and General Documents Typewritten neatly and promptly at MODERATE CHARGES. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITORS to POONA will obtain decent CYCLES on HIRE from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. 289, Main Street, (opposite the Cantonment Court), Poona.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 35, Esplanade Rd.

TUITION in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING at Rs. 5 and 4 respectively per month.—THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER DEPOT, 37, Hornby Road, Fort.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—K. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CHEAPEST is not always Best, but the Best and Cheapest HORSEFOOD is obtainable only from WESTERN INDIA FODDER Co., Bombay.

THE ROSERY FARM, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel. Manageress Mrs. BAKER. Telephone No 1015.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections, As. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-8-6 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Managon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS. Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOHRAB MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-3 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong, in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICAL
GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

ITS RUDE TO POINT

But KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE is worth pointing at, it removes the tired feeling. Price Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Waimpi.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schiersteln
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HARTS
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HARTS BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. MAJOR'S Vitaline
OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

☞ ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as it takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL, that life is worth living. Rs. 24.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.
LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokonama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

E. MATSUO,
Manager.
Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mauras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (for short or long dates) 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 10 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 25 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5 Per cent.
„ 1 Year.....	4½ „
„ 6 Months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on the approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but on balances allowed when the sum exceeds not amounting to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1903
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1903 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 121, MEADOW ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervousness and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure,
CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee. 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to J. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 28.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 1/4	= + 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1 2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	= do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 3/8	= + 1-16
2 mon ths hence	25	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	54 7/8	= + 1/32

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 13 1/2	= — 1
Berlin	20 39	= unchanged
New York Demand.....	48 5 7/8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 „ 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
	3 3/8 pr ct	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 pr ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/8 pr ct	= + 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 2,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 9 5 8. Aug.-Sept. Tone Steady.
Metals:—Copper Braziers £87. 10.
Yellow metal 6.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1/2d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1 29 3-4 July-Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat 34 1-2. Aug.-Sept Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2. Aug.-Sept Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 July-Aug. Sellers.
Tone quiet.

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·54 — 10. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·26	5·22	5·18	5·16
—2	—2	—5	—3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·26	5·21	5·20	5·20	Mar.-April. 5·19
—3	—2	—2	—1	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	1,000 bales.
Do. last year.....	2,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent.....	1,000
Mid-Uplands	13·25 — 25
Futures, month of July	12·75 — 35
Do. do. December	9·69 + 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1 8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·74 + 8
Do. do. December	Steady.
Tone at close	

* Quotation corrects from yesterday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 21 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 28th July, 1903:—

Cotton	355 bales.
Wheat.....	6,0·6 cwts.
Linseed	4,652 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,985 „
Gingellyseed.....	253 „
Poppyseed	1,133 „
Groundnuts	210 „
Castorseed	963 „
Rice	8,474 „
Myrabolams.....	nil „
Cottonseed	1,522 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

EXCHANGE—TONE firm.
Bank T.T. ..... ls. 4d.
Bank Demand..... ls. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A..ls. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do ls 4 11-32d.
French France 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 177
Japan 30 do do 152
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.
Cash ... ... 98·6
1st Settlement ... ... 98·6
2nd do. ... ... 98·4
Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd „	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd „	4 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 5 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 3 6
Castorseed—Tone dull.
Ready 20 4 0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.
Pessi 91 per cent..... Rs. 29 0
Club, No. 1 ..... „ 28 0
Hard, Red ..... „ 23 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales.
Imports..... 1,000.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·30	6·26	5·81
+4	+4	+5
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·11	5·31	5·26	5·25	5·24
+5	+5	+5	+5	+4

Mar.-April. 5·24 +5

COTTON.—The local market continues quiet but steady. There is very little enquiry from shippers either for ready or forward, but mills are buying more freely, and holders are meeting their views as to prices. In New Crop the market closes steady at the following rates.:—

Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 223, 25th March delivery 1904
Fully Good Bengals Rs. 173, 25th January „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownagger
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2¾ per cent. Consols.....	91 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	85 3-4
Bar Silver.....	25 3-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 13	263
Back Bay	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	148
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation.....	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 180	6,800
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	55
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	820
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.....	2,000	500	50	7	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Kemp and Co..	2,000	200	175	14	248
Kurrachee Lading	500	500	300	0	25
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	133
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	2:
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	139
Phillips and Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	410
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Thacker and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs20	585
Thacker and Co.....	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	190
Telephone Co..	33,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	2½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLABER—July 20, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of E Blaber, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
ELTON—July 24, at Calcutta, the wife of C J Elton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEATH—FORBES—July 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Guise B Cowley, Kenneth L Estrange Hamilton Macclesfield Heath, the Welsh Regiment, only son of the late Albert Hamilton Heath, Esq. I C S, and nephew of General Lord Chelmsford, G C B, G C V O, to Violet Geraldine, elder daughter of Thomas T Forbes, Esq. of Lockcow, Barrister-at-Law.
THOM—MARZETTI—July 25, at St Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, M A, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, William Thom, M I E E, General Manager, Madras Electric Tramways, to Clementine Winnie, youngest daughter of the late C T Marzetti, of Bombay, Kent.

DEATHS.

CUDDON—July 23, at Mount Road, Madras, Eileen May, the dearly beloved daughter of George U and Jeannie Cuddon, aged 1 year.
HOLMES—July 3, at Mukteswar, Naini Tal District, of diphtheria, Winifred Avis (Freddie), second child of Vety-Captain and Mrs J D E Holmes.
WRIGHT—July 25, at "Blatopville," Vepery, Clara Maria, widow of the late Alfred Wright, of Colacamund, aged 70.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 3·33m, 3·48s. Low water, 9·19m. 10·12s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Asher Manufacturing and Press Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.

POLO—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per s.s. Congella, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on the 2nd proximo instead of the 1st as previously intimated.

SALE OF THE "AMBAWADI" BUNGALOW.—We hear that the bungalow at Malabar Hill, known as Ambawadi, the property of Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., solicitors, with all its furniture, etc., has been purchased for H. H. the Nizam for the sum of three lakhs of rupees.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS RUSTICATED—Under orders from the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, thirteen students of the Grant Medical College—two Parsees, two Hindus, and one Christian—have been rusticated for a period of one year from 15th June, 1903, for dishonest act at the 1st terminal examination. Two Parsee students have been rusticated for the current term for the same reason.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a Hindu boy, named Tricum Somchund, aged 5 years, while attempting to cross Frere Road to follow his mother, who had herself crossed over, was accidentally knocked down by a passing tramcar; and before the car could be brought to a stand-still one of the front wheels passed over the boy's left arm. The boy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where the left arm and the little finger of the right hand were amputated. The child has been detained in the hospital.

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bhownagree, of the Abkari Department, charged Madhu Dhondu, a mendicant, with selling cocaine without a license. It appeared that the accused sold a packet of cocaine for two annas to one Sayad Ibrahim at Null Bazar on Tuesday. The man was then searched and ten more packets were recovered from him. Mr. Bhownagree stated that the accused made a statement to him to the effect that he sold cocaine as he wanted to go to jail. He was starving. The accused said that he found the packets from a heap of refuse at Null Bazar. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writes:—The weather continues cloudy and we are having showers every day. The storm which blew at Jetalsar this week was so heavy that tiles were blown off the roofs and the trees suffered severely. Eight inches of rain were measured within three hours and the rivers and culverts which are almost dry in the sultry season were full of water. Sunshine is now much needed for at least a fortnight, otherwise the crops will perish in their infancy. The rainfall returns up to the present are: Jetalsar, 21in. 23cts.; Jetpur, 20in. 17cts.; Bhownagar, 16in. 30cts.; Dhola, 21in. 83cts.; and Lathi, 17in., 23cts.—A case of dhatoora poisoning occurred at Jetalsar on the 22nd instant, when three females and a boy were admitted in the Jetalsar dispensary in charge of Dr. Desai. In an unconscious state. It was with great difficulty and continuous attendance that the patients were brought to their senses. Dhatoora seeds were thrown into their food inadvertently instead of methi seeds.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, when Mr. James McDonald, President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

From Calcutta—A Tibetan-English Dictionary with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E. from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

From Sydney—Science of Mamand Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol. VI., Nos. 3 and 4.

From Netherlands—Bijdragen tot de taal land en Volkenkunde.

From Mexico.—Anales del Musco Nacional de Mexico, tomo VII, No. 14.

The election of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.S., as a new member was announced.

Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Gellabhai Desai, L. C.E., then read the remaining portion of his paper on "The Evolution of the Idea of Soul," which will be published free in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chinchla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	4	4	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	3	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	17	16	81
Total plague deaths to date ...	209,185	214,395	
Same date last year	1	1	92

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Wednesday.—The depression in Orissa yesterday has apparently advanced in a west north-westerly direction, but it has practically filled up, and is merged in the trough of low pressure. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Satpuras, on the West Coast, Burma Coast, and Upper India hills, and light rain in North-east India, and showers in the south-west of the Punjab, Gujarat, west of the Central India plateau, and South India. Mercara has received 4 1-2 inches, Mangalore 4, Tavoy, Calicut, and Pachmarhi, 3; Silchar, 2 1-2; Roorkee, Chekrata, Sirsa, Mount Abu and Chanda 2; and Pendra and Indore, 1 1-2 inches. Moderate to strong westerly winds continue on the west of the Peninsula, and light easterly winds at the head of the bay. Light to moderate rain is probable in the next 24 hours on the West Coast, Burma Coast, Central Provinces, and light rain in north-east India, showers in the Upper India hills, West Central India, the Deccan and South India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Albion, Captain R. J. Curtis, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Pangkok reports having experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea. The steamer Beira, Captain T. A. Purcell, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Delagoa Bay, met with strong South-west monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplande. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered.....	49 75	46 91	45 81	48 60
Wednesday, 29th July	00 52	00 05	00 00	00 81
Total.....	55 27	48 99	45 81	49 41
Total fall to July 29, 1902...	19 66	26 63	24 01	24 11
Total fall to July 29, 1901...	67 31	53 26	66 48	57 44

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 29th July	0	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Actual in 24 hours ending 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·363	NW	9	93·5	90·0	57	...	6·0	6·0
Aden	29·493	E	19	91·3	81·0	80	...	0·00	0·13
Muscat	29·44	SE	7	90·3	84·0	83	...	0·03	0·37
Aden	29·657	Calm	1	95·8	83·8	72	...	0·00	0·03
Lahore.....	29·543	E	4	97·4	67·9	90	...	4·57	3·07
Simla.....	29·52	SE	6	94·3	73·6	91	1·56	9·73	+ 3·56
Delhi	29·529	Calm	5	87·7	77·8	91	...	5·58	5·70
Agra.....	29·43	SE	5	91·6	81·9	80	...	7·15	8·93
Cawnpore ..	29·40	ESE	6	90·4	82·3	66	...	4·15	10·29
Allahabad ..	29·488	ENE	11	89·1	84·5	68	...	3·19	13·78
Jhansi	29·475	ENE	3	89·8	80·7	69	...	8·28	9·97
Jacobabad ..	29·449	SSE	3	109·8	89·1	70	...	2·45	+ 1·10
Karachi	29·522	WSW	8	92·9	83·8	71	...	0·00	0·02
Jaypore	29·52	ENE	3	97·7	80·6	72	...	5·04	— 0·29
Ajmere	29·433	Calm	3	92·4	79·6	89	...	8·7	0·9
Deesa	29·532	NW	4	92·8	83·1	93	0·19	29·97	— 1·31
Ahmedabad.	29·535	SW	2	89·4	79·1	90	0·89	15·27	— 3·43
Bhuj.....	29·512	W	10	86·8	72·9	86	...	8·94	— 1·29
Jamnagar ..	29·516	SSW	7	87·0	79·2	89	0·06	15·24	+ 2·09
Dwarka	29·536	WSW	14	86·4	80·3	89	...	18·0	...
Rajkot	29·545	SW	8	86·9	74·1	90	0·03	8·48	— 9·39
Bhavnagar..	29·5·5	SW	8	86·6	77·5	88	1·43	11·81	+ 2·48
Veraval	29·553	W	11	85·5	80·3	92	0·91	10·53	+ 4·45
Neemuch ..	29·623	W	7	90·5	76·7	88	...	10·63	— 2·71
Indore	29·567	NW	5	86·3	73·6	90	1·2	8·24	+ 5·52
Sangor.....	29·463	NE	3	90·9	78·1	74	...	9·84	— 12·60
Jubelpore...	29·452	ESE	3	93·0	78·1	87	...	1·23	— 13·08
Hoshangabad	29·470	SW	3	93·6	78·7	83	0·6	10·97	— 11·79
Khandwa	29·29	NW	10	87·2	75·6	92	0·26	10·31	— 3·97
Raipur.....	29·43	Calm	3	87·8	71·9	88	0·26	4·96	— 8·6
Nagpur	29·510	SW	7	91·2	77·6	96	0·01	25·21	+ 5·93
Amraoti	29·556	WSW	11	87·1	74·5	90	0·06	19 0	+ 3·25
Akola	29·548	NW	14	84·0	73·8	93	0·23	16·23	+ 0·01
Surat	29·556	SW	6	88·1	78·6	88	0·05	21·31	— 5·01
Malegaon ..	29·559	WSW	10	82·9	74·1	87	0·13	8·53	— 0·62
Bombay	29·508	W	13	87·7	77·3	92	0·12	0·5	— 5·79
Poona	29·563	W	19	82·1	72·4	93	0·01	10·21	— 1·17
Ahmednagar	29·617	W	19	79·3	70·9	93	0·53	17·93	+ 19·67
Aurangabad	29·562	W	10	81·9	71·4	90	1·52	11·22	...
Sholapur.....	29·612	WSW	11	84·2	72·0	8	0·11	14·3	+ 6·34
Ratnagiri ..	29·599	WSW	16	82·8	76·5	89	1·3	64·99	— 1·67
Bijapur	29·622	WSW	15	78·8	71·8	89	0·20	9·86	+ 4·49
Belgaum....	29·653	WSW	38	77·3	69·3	9	0·0	21·48	+ 1·53
Marmugoa...	29·678	NW	20	82·0	75·4	75	0·40	6·65	+ 3·15
Karwar	29·660	SW	6	86·1	77·0	88	1·13	82·16	+ 10·51
Mangalore..	29·710	Calm	7	87·4	74·4	94	4·25	62·43	+ 1·98
Calicut.....	29·774	W	13	87·3	73·2	91	2·75	61·39	+ 1·48
Cochin.....	29·7·6	NW	...	84·8	74·7	89	0·74	54·90	+ 5·70
Bangalore ...	29·7·3	SW	16	87·2	66·3	93	0·13	5·23	— 1·54
Seconder abad.....	29·574	WNW	14	75·1	71·0	8	0·04	40·6	— 0·51
Masulipatam	29·548	WSW	8	85·0	74·1	78	0·08	17·30	+ 7·29
Bellary	29·611	WNW	13	86·5	75·2	7	0·02	5·61	+ 2·25
Cuddapah ..	29·6 9	NW	5	94·2	75·2	63	0·04	10·0	+ 3·61
Madras	29·638	SW	7	91·0	75·5	8	0·08	4·73	— 1·19
Coimbatore	29·07	W	10	82·4	72·4	8	0·19	3·71	+ 0·68
Trichinopoly	29·691	S	15	9·0	8·3	8	...	1·91	— 0·78
Negapatam..	29·660	SW	3	9·2	7·8	6	0·38	2·43	— 0·81
Colombo....	29·804	SW	9	8·0	7·5	8	0·16	9·75	— 2·98

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H =

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

—

A NECESSITY OF THE HOT SEASON.

TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

—

COMPLETE SUITS CHOLERA BELTS.

—

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS, ALL WOOL BLANKETS, SERVANTS' CLOTHING And HOSIERY.

—

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KOSSI SILKS.

SOFT, COOL AND WASHING.

Best Suited For Summer Wear.

FOR SAMPLES WRITE TO

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,

BENARES CANTONMENT.

PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,

Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

PLANTER CHEROOTS.

THESE are NOW STOCKED by us to meet the demands in three qualities.

OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.

	Rs. a.
U. S. PLANTERS, par Excellence, par 100 ...	2 8

AMMIAH PILLAY'S.

Planters No. 1, superfine quality, par 100	2 6

SECOND QUALITY.

JAVA PLANTERS, without labels, par 100..	2 4

CIGAR DRYING TINS WITH DRYING MEDIUM COMPLETE.

SMALL SIZE, to hold 25 Cigars.....each	1 8
MEDIUM SIZE, to hold 50 Cigars ..... "	2 4
CIGARETTE BOXES, to hold 100 Cigarettes ..	1 12

State Express and Astorias Cigarettes to hand.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,

12, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND"

IS now being rapidly introduced throughout the World and has REACHED BOMBAY.

The EASE with which this system may be attained is as follows :—

1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the
2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the
4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the
6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the
10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the
12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows :—

1st lesson.....	2	hours' study.
2nd "	3	" "
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each..	6	" "
6th, 7th and 8th " " ...	2	" "
9th, 10th and 11th " " ...	6	" "

12th to 21st, 2 hours daily speed practice for 1 month, so that, all told, taking the study in an EASY manner, 6 weeks is a fair time to acquire perfection.

THE GREAT CHARM ABOUT THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND"

is the EASE with which it can be read and transcribed.

The secret is, there are
NO lines,
NO arbitrary signs,
NO grammalogues,
NO obtuse angles,
NO halfing principle ; there are also
NO books to buy,
NO quarterly fees,
NO attending classes. The way we teach it :—

The Pupils come to the Studio when convenient to themselves at any hour of the day or evening between the hours of 10 o'clock and 7 o'clock and only stop 10 minutes to be examined and to receive the next lesson.

The Pupils take as long as they like between the lessons ; they master one and then come (or send if a Postal Pupil) for the next.

IT IS JUST AS EASY for a POSTAL Pupil, far, far away, to learn the "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND," the terms are the same, and there is NO postage to pay except in writing to the Studio say half a dozen times. We have hundreds of testimonials from POSTAL PUPILS the world over, some of which may be inspected at the Indian Head Studio in Bombay.

A STUDIO

Is now being furnished.

For terms and Address, kindly watch this Column.

HAVE YOU SEEN AND HEARD THE

PIANOLA?

The best Piano Player Extant. If not, you are invited to call and see the most perfect Musical Instrument of the 20th Century.

THE PIANOLA

is the best of all the many Piano Players, and there are about 26 of these Piano Players on the Market.

THE PIANOLA

enables anyone without the slightest musical knowledge to play all popular, standard and classical music without the drudgery of learning and practice.

THE PIANOLA

is on exhibition for anyone who cares to see it and to hear its marvellous performance. Everyone cannot afford to purchase a Pianola, but all are invited to see and hear it

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SMOKE.

McDOWELL'S

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903.

"INDIA PAST AND PRESENT."

DR. MURDOCH, whose energy is phenomenal, has just completed another work for the good of the people among whom his lot is cast. It is a treatise on India : past and present. In it he contrasts the condition of things obtaining to-day, with that of years ago, discusses the question : Is India becoming richer or poorer ? the reforms still necessary to be carried out for the general weal, and indites an appeal to the Congress for its co-operation in carrying those reforms into effect. The work is a telling counter-blast to the many mischievous publications which have been strewn broad-cast among the people, by possibly well-meaning, but certainly misguided individuals—gifted with facile pens and afflicted with oblique mental vision. Madras has the advantage of a more intimate acquaintance with the venerable Doctor than we in Bombay—a matter of regret, for all India should know him, his strict integrity of purpose, his outspokenness, and the extent of his research into the subject he may essay to deal with, for their edification and enlightenment. The key-note of his themes, it is as well to state at once, is the dictum that the permanent remedies for the poverty of India rest with the people themselves. This was the creed of Sir W. W. Hunter, but it will bear repetition by every would-be reformer and every prospective benefactor of India. In the work before us, at the outset, Dr. Murdoch deals with the false ideas of the past, reminding us that the ignorant and half-educated in all ages and in all countries have looked upon the past as the Golden, and the present as the Iron Age. He warns us against what Macaulay called the delusion which leads men to overrate the happiness of preceding generations. And he shows us the wisdom of Solomon, when ten centuries before the Christian era he exclaimed : "Say not the former days were better than these ; for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." Other writers have demonstrated that the "good old times" were very much less good, whichever way we regarded them, than the present, but none more convincingly than the Doctor, whose works should be religiously studied by all who would acquire even an intelligent acquaintance with the intricacies of the problems of Indian life and politics. The sacred books of the Hindus teach them that the times gone-by were in every way better and that they have degenerated, and they believe they still must be degenerating because their books have predicted it ; that they must continue to degenerate, if only for the fulfilment of prophecy. Were that alone their belief there might be more hope for them. They might be the more easily induced to strive against a pernicious fate. But the teachings of modern "prophets of the Kali Yuga" tend to sink them deeper in the mire of disbelief in the good faith of those who would benefit them—and the most powerful of those prophets, in Dr. Murdoch's opinion, are : Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. William Digby, and, let not the Parsee be astonished, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Dr. Murdoch is righteously indignant in his condemnation of the pernicious influence of books like "Prosperous India" with their exaggerations, their distortion of facts, and false conclusions, which disgust sensible men, who toss them aside without investigating the residuum of truth which they may, perhaps, contain. Stricter criteria of truth Dr. Murdoch declares to be the great want of India, and he would have educated Hindus ponder over the saying of Sir Madhava Row that what is not true is not patriotic. He would have them follow him in the calm consideration of the situation as it appears to an unbiassed mind. In the first place he asks them to contemplate the question of the preservation of life and property. In the past there were invasions and piracy. To-day there is an undisturbed frontier. Where there is now profound peace there were intestine wars. Thuggi and dacoity flourished ; crime is now repressed. Barbarous customs were legal and permitted and slavery was legal ; those customs are prohibited and slaves have been set free. In the past, multitudes perished during famines ; the relief works of the present day save thousands who would otherwise have perished. Sanitation was ignored ; the health of the people is now promoted in a variety of ways. Under the head of Material Progress an equally long list is recounted. Irrigation has received much greater attention. Splendid roads, spanned by durable bridges, take the place of mere tracks ; carts and palanquins have been displaced by railways and telegraphs. Commerce has increased manifold. Public money which was spent on tombs and palaces is now devoted to public buildings. The imports of precious metals have multiplied. When we come to civil rights instead of the recognition of caste privileges we find equality before the law. In the place of despotic rule we have government by law to which every man has equal rights. Education, then available only to the few, is now open to all. One of the most momentous changes in Indian education was the substitution of English for Sanskrit in Government colleges. The true science is substituted for the old ; the pen has made way for the printing-press. Newspapers have dispelled ignorance of the outside world. A cheap and efficient postal system has effected enormous changes, and the people of India, to-day, to use the words employed by Sir Madhava Row, live under the mildest, the most enlightened, and the most powerful of modern governments, enjoying in a high degree the rights of personal security and personal liberty and the right of private property. Dr. Murdoch tells his readers the English should remain in India to maintain peace, to develop the resources of India, and to elevate the people. These are the tasks she has undertaken in which she has made some progress, but in which much still remains to be done.

The idea that that India is becoming poorer instead of richer the writer shows to be entirely fallacious. After a most careful and searching enquiry the conclusion he arrives at is that India, on the whole, is much richer under British rule, but there is a large and increasing number of landless labourers, for whom, as far as practicable, provision should be made. Among the reforms which have yet to be continued are those connected with agriculture and the indebtedness of the ryot, the further development of manufactures. Not much importance is attributed to "the great object of would-be Indian statesmen," the discovery of means whereby one or two pies of taxation may be saved monthly. Rather would he see attention directed towards rendering the labours of the people more productive, maintaining, and we think rightly, that the condition of an agricultural people would be far more ameliorated by increasing his earnings a rupee or two a month, than by the entire abolition of the salt-tax. In the appeal to the Congress, with which Dr. Murdoch concludes his pamphlet, he reminds them that moderation is better than exaggeration, a point which should never be lost sight of ; nor should his other reminder, that persuasion is better than declamation or abuse. India has greater claims on educated natives than many of them realise, and those who exercise an influence, through their connection with the Congress, on their less fortunate brethren are under very serious responsibilities towards them. We have only been able to run lightly through the 120 pages of which the document consists, but we have, we trust, succeeded in showing that it is a valuable contribution to the solution of some of the most engrossing of Indian problems. It should be in the hands of every true friend of India.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

ON the 30th of June, in the Chamber of Deputies, writes a Paris contemporary, M. Delcasse proposed an extraordinary vote of 600,000 francs to defray the cost of the journey of M. Loubet to London and of the visits of King Edward and the King of Italy to Paris. M. Delcasse spoke of these visits as contributing to the friendliness of two great countries which have so many interests in common. The visit of Victor Emanuel to Paris the French Foreign Minister referred to as proving how close had grown the understanding between France and Italy. M. de Pressense, who presented the Budget, spoke of the extra credit to be voted as a matter of urgency, and demanded a discussion with a view to immediate sanction of the sum. He considered that the Chamber would desire to be associated with all acts such as this that must tend to the lasting peace of the world. In the present state of international relations, visits of elected or hereditary Chiefs of States to each other could only prepare the way for that permanent understanding among civilised people in which an enlightened public sees a basis of universal order. No doubt the peace of nations depends on the growing dependence and increasing harmony of mutual interests, and for the prevention of these regrettable conflicts, these appeals to brute force, we must depend on the progress of the spirit of solidarity, conscience and human reason. But it is none the less true, said this financial adviser to his audience, that official manifestations of mutual good will facilitate the work of diplomacy conscious of its high mission. In fine it is the duty of a democracy such as that of France to welcome a courteous interchange of amenities in the spirit in which they are offered, and to recognise the value of demonstrations which the Parliaments of France and Great Britain exchanged at a comparatively short interval France greeted in the person of the King of England, the chief of a great free nation, with which innumerable links bind her, and with which she is brought into contact in many places in the world. France sees in this spontaneous proceeding the benevolent rapprochement of two nations who have learned mutual respect in the course of a long history, and who recognise that a grave misunderstanding between them can but lead to the most fatal injury not only to their respective interests, but to those of civilisation. After equally complimentary remarks on the visit of Victor Emanuel the Chamber was formally asked to vote the extraordinary credit of 600,000 francs "not in order to institute in the republic an imitation of dynastic functions or the ceremonies of a monarchical Court but to enable France to take a legitimate part in great manifestations of international peace and European concord." The grant was passed unanimously, 486 voters being present in the Chamber.

THE SCIENCE SCHOOL SCHEME AND THE L. C. C.

IN a recent telegram to an Indian contemporary it was stated that the London County Council had agreed to give a yearly contribution of £20,000 towards the cost of maintaining a great technical school in London, the County Council's contribution to be paid when half a million sterling had been subscribed from other sources. The fact that the London County Council have been able to make this contribution is very gratifying as there were several very potent difficulties in the way of their doing so. The Council, it was pointed out, cannot provide funds for the endowment of research as such. It cannot, that is to say, spend money on laboratories or provide scholarships when the main object of the investigations lies in the value of the results to be obtained and not in the actual training and teaching of the scholar. It appears that, under the provisions of the Technical Instruction Acts, it must be left to such funds as those provided by grants from the Royal Society, the British Association for the advancement of Science, the Institution of Civil Engineers, or other professional or scientific societies to enable specific experimental investigations bearing directly upon the development of industries or upon the advancement of scientific knowledge to be carried out. That these restrictions have not constituted a barrier to a grant in the present case is evident from the telegram to our contemporary. A second point of inquiry is the character of the institution which it is proposed to establish. If it is to be national some members of the Council consider that the Government ought to give substantial monetary assistance. The Council was not likely to refuse the request from the point of view of the desirability of supporting such an institution as the scheme contemplates. A striking instance of how the various branches of industry have fallen behind in England is furnished by the loss of the manufacture of aniline dyes and other valuable products from coal-tar. The original investigations and discoveries on which the industry is based were made almost entirely in England, and the manufacture was largely carried on near London, which, owing to its extensive gas works, is the largest producer of the raw material. Now the majority of the dyes used in the United Kingom are bought from German firms. The question of the legality of the London County Council making a grant to the proposed science school having been satisfactorily settled will give a stimulus to the scheme.

HOUSING THE PLAGUE-AFFLICTED.

THE Improvement Trust adopted the best possible course, in the circumstances, on Tuesday, in deciding to mark time in their own ground. On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola they resolved that the consideration of the subject of housing the poor on the sea-face be postponed, and in the meantime it be ascertained :—(1) what would be the cost of the scheme ; (2) whether it was possible for people to live sanitarily at the place under consideration during the monsoon months ; and (3) when would the Military Lines near the Crawford Market be available for use. It seems highly improbable that a body of public men would for a moment contemplate undertaking the execution of a large and expensive scheme, without first sitting down and calculating the cost thereof. Yet we find that when Dr. Viegas put a question as to the probable outlay involved, he was told by the Chairman that the question of cost would be referred to the Engineer, after they had adopted the scheme. To the ordinary business mind that would appear an extraordinary method of procedure, even though it was explained that if the cost were found prohibitive it would be for the Trustees to decide whether they would go in for it. On the same principle, we suppose, if, when their new offices are completed, the Trustees find the buildings have cost more money than they think should have been the case, they will proceed forthwith to pull them down. Yet we are asked to believe that among the members of that particular body are some of the soundest business men of the city. We hope the time gained by the adoption of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's amendment will be made best use of, and we shall be saved from seeing the Trust carry out one of the most ill-advised schemes it has yet been called upon to consider.

THE Revised Rules for admission to the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit have been issued in a notification of the Government of India, dated the 2nd July.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Bombay High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. L. P. Parekh, subordinate judge at Surat, in the case of Dastur Khurshedjee Muncherjee and others against Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia and others. The plaintiffs in the court below, representing the Parsee community of Udwada, sought for a declaration that the indenture made by the late Bai Motlibai, mother of Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, did not confer on the defendants any right to interfere with the management or administration of the fire temple at Udwada, further than by applying the monies settled by the indenture, and that so far as the indenture related to the lands thereby conveyed, the defendants were bare trustees for the Parsee community of Udwada. Plaintiffs also prayed for a declaration that the blocking up of a door, and the closing at night of three other doorways were wrongful acts on the parts of the defendants. The subordinate judge passed a decree for the plaintiffs with costs. The defendants, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia and others, appealed from the decree. The Appeal Court have decided that the powers exercised by the donors to the fire temple were simply those of benefactors, and that they were not in possession of the buildings ; and Bai Motlibai's benefaction was also similar in its nature. Their lordships declined to grant the first part of the relief sought for by the plaintiffs, but held that the acts of the defendants in erecting the wall and closing the three doors in the fire-temple at night were wrongful acts. The Appeal Court, in substantially confirming the decree of the lower court, ordered the appellants (the defendants) to pay the costs of the appeal.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, C. I. E., Chief Commissioner on the Tibetan Commission, reached Kamba Jong on the 18th July, Mr. White, together with the escort, having preceded him by ten days. As regards the representatives of the Indian Government, therefore, writes the "Pioneer," the Commission is complete. Unfortunately the same cannot be said for the Chinese and Tibetans. The only Chinese official representative, so far is Ho, who occupies a subordinate position on the staff of the Amban or Chinese Imperial agent at Lhasa ; while as for the Tibetan representatives, the Jongpen of Kamba Jong appears to be the chief so far, and he is a purely local and subordinate official. Captain Parr, of the Chinese Customs is due from Yatung, but is at present indisposed. The "Englishman" has been arguing with great show of reason that we should take the present opportunity for strengthening our own mission with the addition of Colonel Waddell. Now no one would deny Colonel Waddell's qualifications for a place on the Commission, he is a greater authority on Tibet than any one in India, and his appointment in the first instance would have been a wise measure. But apart from the fact of this officer being in China just now, it is clear that we are, as compared with Tibet and China, already rather over-represented than otherwise, and it would be far better to insist on these other two Powers sending properly qualified officials to treat with our own than to still more upset the balance in their favour by adding strength to our own side. It is obvious from the rank and status of the Tibetan and Chinese representatives that their respective Governments are adopting the usual Mongolian tactics of shilly-shallying and delay. The fact that they have already kept us waiting some considerable time will be regarded in Lhasa and Tibet as a diplomatic victory of no mean order, and the greater the delay, the more will this success be enhanced. The situation may seem to us almost Gilbertian in its grotesqueness, but it must be remembered that to the small mindedness of the Celestial these matters are of great importance, and if put up with complaisantly, can only result in the failure of all negotiations.

THE RISE OF FOREIGN SOCIALISTS.

THEIR REMARKABLE GROWTH ON THE CONTINENT.

"What is a Socialist? One who has yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings.
Idler or bungler or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

Sixty years ago that rhyme was sung in England to laughing audiences. The Socialist was considered a strange creature filled with all manner of vagaries, a dreamer who broke the laws of political economy and common sense. The modern view of him is little changed.

The fact is, says the "Daily Express", that the British people, being a hard-headed breed, have always opposed fantastic schemes for the regeneration of the world, differing therein from the philosophic Germans. Nor are they volatile enough to lose their heads in a whirlwind of enthusiasm over something new, after the manner of the French. Thus it has happened that in England the Socialists have never made much headway. There are still a chosen few who talk about the advantages of common property and national railways, of equality in wages and the destruction of capital in private hands. But, as the Americans would say, "these people don't cut much ice, anyhow."

In France and Germany, however, the Socialists have increased with extraordinary rapidity during recent years, though it is difficult to say what common basis of political belief they possess. The Germans, for instance, ten to follow one or other of the cut-and-dried creeds expounded by the great apostles of Socialism. Their leaders are profound thinkers, and thoroughly honest in their beliefs. There has also arisen among them a moderate party, which, influenced by the responsibility that comes with increased power, is now far saner and more practical than were the theorists who followed Karl Marx. It may happen that should they become the most powerful party in the Reichstag, they will be found to have put aside their yearning for social revolutions for the abolishment of armies, free trade, and the institution of Republican government, which, to the authorities in a military and semi-autocratic empire like Germany, seem inspired by the father of evil himself. French Socialists on the other hand, are in general, possessed of a vague humanitarian sentiment. The only thorough-going Socialists among them are the miners and the factory hands, who though they form a considerable portion of the electorate, are by no means the majority. In addition the average Republican thinks his politics may be suspected of royalism or imperialism if he does not include himself among the Socialists. Such men have to desire for any sudden social revolution ; and thus it comes about that while the Government of the day exists on the support of the Socialist party, it has not interfered with the existing forms of industrial commerce.

The steady and continuous rise of the German Socialist party, has been one of the most striking features of European politics during the past thirty years, and it promises to lead to the most interesting developments of Continental affairs in the near future. At the general election of 1871, immediately after the formation of the new German empire, Herr Bebel, the present leader of the party, was the only Social Democrat returned to Parliament ; but three years later, at the general election of 1874, nine Socialist Deputies were returned to the Reichstag, and 351,000 votes were polled for Social Democratic candidates throughout Germany. In 1877 twelve Deputies were elected, and the total poll increased to 492,000. In 1878 two attempts were made to assassinate the Kaiser William I., and Bismarck took advantage of the public feeling thus roused against the extremists to carry his famous anti-Socialist Bill, which became law on October 21, 1878, and remained in force till 1890, when it was repealed. This enactment introduced the severest measures of coercion against the Socialists; and at the general elections of 1881 its effect was visible, for the total Socialist poll decreased to 311,000. In 1884 the total Socialist poll rose to 550,000 votes, and twenty five Deputies were returned to the Reichstag. Since then nothing has been able to check the growth of the party. In 1893 the Socialist poll rose to 1,786,000, and forty-four Social Democratic Deputies were elected. In 1898 the total Socialist poll was 2,100,000, and fifty-six Social Democratic Deputies were elected. In 1903 the number of votes polled for the Social Democrats at the first ballots was 2,900,000 and fifty-seven Deputies were elected, with absolute majorities over the candidates of all other parties opposing them ; and over one hundred Socialist candidates took part in the second ballot elections.

Since 1890, the Social Democrats have polled at every general election more votes than any other party, and this time the Socialist poll has been more than double that of the Clerical Centre, which is second in numerical strength, though it has more Deputies in the Reichstag, owing to inequalities of representation. All the Berlin constituencies, with one exception, were captured by the Social Democrats at the first ballots. Hamburg, Munich, Breslau, Bremen, Stettin, and other leading cities send only Social Democrats to Parliament. The Socialist voters are drawn from all classes ; bankers, business men, professors, and lawyers support the Socialist candidates to demonstrate their discontent with the present reactionary regime in Germany. State officials of all grades not only vote Socialist, but betray all kinds of official secrets to the party leaders, so that the "Vorwaerts," the Social Democratic organ, is often able to publish the most important state documents intended only for the perusal of Cabinet Ministers.

How has it come about that France is at the present moment practically being governed by a minority of Socialists ? During the last fifteen years the political progress of this extreme party, has been very considerable. The great political ability of the French Socialists in Parliament has consisted in persistently and loudly asserting that no sound Republican regime was possible so long as so called Republican Cabinets governed with the aid of a majority which comprised the Right, or Conservative, parties in the Chamber.

By force of persistently hammering at this argument they carried with them the timid Radicals and the half and half kind of party which comprises the Radical Socialists. Thanks to the vacillation and want of good leadership which prevailed in the "Centre" or Progressive and Moderate Republican party and in the "Left Centre," or mild Radical, factions, the Socialists succeeded in making it extremely difficult for any Moderate Republican Government to remain in office. Then came the Dreyfus affair, which greatly strengthened the hands of the Socialists and the Radicals and Radical Socialists who followed in their wake. The Dreyfus affair completely upset the balance of the Moderate and Moderate Republican parties and established what was known as the "Social Radical fact."

The last general elections strengthened the Radical Republican and "Left" side of the House, and increased the ranks of the Socialist members, thus obliging a Government to rely entirely on a "Left," or Radical and Socialist, majority. In this way M. Combes came into office with a Cabinet of pronounced Radical hue, and the Socialists at once imposed upon him their programme—slightly tempered by the Radicals. Now the majority of the Radicals are members of Masonic lodges, and in France Freemasonry is an all-powerful factor in politics. It is, indeed, the pillar of strength and the organising power behind all the advanced Republican sections. Freemasonry in France is the declared enemy of the Roman Catholic Church and the Socialists, it is almost needless to add, are pronounced anti-Clericals, and the opponents of all forms of religion. The fiat went forth that the religious orders were the enemies of a Republican regime, that they had exercised an occult influence against the Republic during the elections, and that their educational hold on the young was detrimental to a Democracy. It was ordained by the advanced parties that they should therefore be dissolved. This was done. Not content with the dissolution of the religious orders, the Socialists are now forcing the Government to proclaim all secularized or ex-members of religious orders so as to prevent them from earning their living as professors or teachers in any French educational establishment, private or public.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BLUE-BOOK ON SOMALILAND.

THE DISASTER TO PLUNKETT'S FORCE.

PENALTY OF DISOBEDIENCE.

A HEAVIER BULLET RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A Blue-Book on Somaliland has appeared which contains a despatch of General Manning's in which he declares the disaster to Plunkett's force was due to his disobeying Cobbe's orders. Plunkett paid the penalty of his disobedience with his life.

General Manning recommends a heavier bullet against savages as the stopping power of the existing bullet is inadequate.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The fifty Royal Engineers ordered to Somaliland sailed from Woolwich yesterday in the Ituara.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.

SIR CHARLES DILKE TO PRESIDE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Sir Charles Dilke will preside at a meeting to be held on the 30th instant, to protest against Mr. Brodrick's proposal to keep a force of 25,000 men in South Africa available for service in India in the event of an emergency and also against charging India with the extra pay of soldiers.

The convening notice is signed by Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION BILL.

AUSTRIA AND FRINCE IN AGREEMENT.

BENEFIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, JULY 29.

During a debate on the second reading of the Sugar Convention Bill Mr. Gerald Balfour said that there was every reason to believe that Austria and France would bring their systems in accord with the provisions of the Convention.

The only countries on whom it might be necessary to apply the penal clause were Russia, Argentine, Chili, and Peru. He thought the Convention would result in a period of moderate and stable prices and enable the West Indian planter to earn a living wage.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

GREAT WELCOME AT LONDONDERRY.

A CRUISE ON THE WEST COAST.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The King and Queen were enthusiastically welcomed at Londonderry, it being the first visit paid there by any British Sovereign.

They then proceeded to Duncrana where they embarked in the Royal Yacht for a cruise on the West Coast.

THE LONDON FIRE-BRIGADE.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON APPOINTED.

Captain Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, has been appointed to succeed Commander Wells, as Chief of the London Fire-Brigade.

REQUIEM MASSES FOR THE POPE.

BIG CONGREGATIONS.

Requiem masses for the Pope, held in Rome, Paris, and London, were thronged by large attendances.

SAD DEATH OF A CONSUL.

A CAIRO FATALITY.

Mr. Long, the American Consul-General at Cairo, whilst visiting General Wingate, fell downstairs at the Hotel Durbar and was killed.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

SECOND READING IN THE LORDS

LONDON, JULY 29.

The London Education Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords by 69 against 26.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The following are the Royal Horse Artillery reliefs for 1903-04 :—"D" Battery, from Umballa to Meerut ; "T" Battery, from South Africa to Umballa ; "J" Battery, from Meerut to Rawalpindi ; "F" Battery, from Rawalpindi to Sialkot ; "K" Battery, from Sialkot to England ; "R" Battery, from South Africa to Mhow ; "E" Battery, from Mhow to Meerut ; and "H" Battery, from Meerut to England.

Colonel Park has arrived and has assumed the duties of Deputy Adjutant-General of India.

THE night trains Nos 85 Up and 88 Down Mixed on the Ahmedabad Dolkha Railway which were cancelled owing to washaways will be able to run again from 3rd August 1903.

THE POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

The Poona Extra Meeting commenced this afternoon. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The specials brought a good contingent of sportsmen. The finishing of some of the races was excitable. The following are the results :—

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1901, of race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 5lbs ; twice, 10lbs ; three times, 14lbs ; oftener 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 8st 5lbs Penton 1
Mr. N. Mehta's ch a h Silvermare, 8st 11lbs Oomerkhan 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a g Sweetlips, 8st 7lbs Aga S. Shah's b a h Musketeer 8st 7lbs Robinson 3
Messrs. A. Nanjee and M. Goculdass' g a h Flying Childers, 8st 2lbs 0
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston, 8st 11bs 0
Mr. F. Nowrojee's g a h Propeller, 8st 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h New Moon, 7st 8lbs... 0
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's b a h Bikanir 7st 8lbs... 0

Won by half a length. A neck between second and third. Time—1min 30 1-5secs.

The July Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For horses which have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,000. W. A. & C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1901, of race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 5lbs ; twice, 10lbs ; three times, 14lbs ; oftener, 18lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 200 : once 5lbs ; oftener, 10lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. W. P's br aus m Nancy Till 9st 0lbs Oniel 1
Very Col. Hazelton's b am m Madeira 8st 9lbs Hoyt 2
Messrs A. Nanjee and M. Goculdass' b aus m Picture 7st 5lbs Nelson 3
Mr. Baldock's b aus m Miss Windsor 9st 4lbs 0

Won by three-quarters of a length. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min 8 4-5secs.

Amateur Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 200 since 31st March 1901. 14-2 to carry 12st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 100 or over : once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, three times, 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Maidens 5lbs, C. B's 18lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Capt Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon 11st 10lbs Aga S. Shah 1
Capt the Hon'ble C. F. Greville's b ch g Tam Ring 10st 5lbs Owner 2
Major England's bl aus m Eva 11st 5lbs Owner 3
Mr. F. J. Preston's ch aus m The Dane 11st 13lbs 0
Captain Hickman's b aus m Sacrebox 11st 7lbs 0
Mr. Aston's b aus m Temptress 11st 7lbs... 0
Col. Eccles' b aus g Pomfret 11st 11bs 0
Major Edward's ch am g Quickstep 8lbs 13lbs 0

Won by a neck. Two lengths between second and third. Time—56 1-5secs.

The New Comer's Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1901 14 hands to carry 9st W. I. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 150 or over : once 4lbs ; twice 7lbs ; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Landing allowance as per general Condition. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's br a h Kour Saheb 7st 10lbs Southall 1
Mr. Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 7st 13lbs Heroo 2
Messrs. A. Nanjee and M. Goculdass' g a h White Fox 9st 1lbs Penton 3
Mr. Baldock's g a h Capt Kettle 8st 8lbs .. 0
Mr. Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 8st 3lbs... 0
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's g a h Lille Joker 7st 10lbs 0
Messrs. A. Moshen and K. Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy 7st 8lbs 0
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Rex II 7st 7lbs .. 0

Won by a length and a half. Same distance between second and third. Time 56 5-4 secs.

Liliput Plate—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Ponies 14 hands and under new measurement. 14 hands to carry 8st 14lbs W. I Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs, twice, 8lbs ; three times, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—C. B's. 18lbs, Distance—five furlongs.

Messrs G. K. & D. D. s ch aus m Veera, 9st 2lbs Heeroo 1
Mr. R. J. Hunter's ch aus g Haydn, 8st 9lbs Egan 2
Mr. A. W. P.'s b aus m Sunflower, 8st 13lbs Robinson 3

Won by a length on the post. Ten lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 8 4-5secs.

The Closed Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have never won a flat race value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 11st, 7lbs. W. I. G. R's, Professionals Distance—1-2 mile.

Major Murray and Captain Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton, 11st 4lbs Captain Hickman 1
Major Edward's b a g Daimjo, 11st. 7lbs Owner 2
Messrs. Foulke & Owen's b a h Ethan 9st 2lbs Robinson 3
Mr. Norton's b a g Malakite, 11st 7lbs. 0
Major England's b a h Prince Diamond, 11st 4lbs 0
Captain Wilson's br a h Eshton, 11st 11b. 0

Won by one and a half lengths. One length between second and third. Time—58 3-5secs.

Arab Pony Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have never won flat race value Rs. 2,000. 14 hands to carry 9st 12lbs. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 1,800, 4lbs : Rs. 1,300, 7lbs ; Rs. 900, 12lbs ; Rs. 200, 18lbs : Rs. 100, 24lbs, (not accumulative.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Thakur Sirpal Singh's ch a h Omar 8st 13lbs. Mr. George's g a h Alaxis 8st 2lbs .....
Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 8st 2lbs Heeroo 1
Aga S. Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st 2lbs Robinson 2
Grey Fox 7st 12lbs Southall .....w..... 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Salvation 7st 13lbs... 0
Messrs. A. Nanjee and M. Goculdass, g a h Mr. R. R. S's ch a h Nejaffi 7st 4 lbs 0

Won by a length. Same distance between second and third. Time—1min 11 2-5secs.

"PIERRE LOTI" has been ordered to Constantinople in command of the Vautour, the torpedo destroyer which, together with the little gunboat Mouette represents France in the waters of the Bosphorus.

REUTER'S Agency states that Sir Alfred Jones as president of the British Cotton-growing Association, has received from Barbadoes a small sample of cotton grown on that island. The cotton is of remarkbly fine texture and very long in shape. Authorities in Liverpool declare it to be about the finest sample ever brought to England, and its present value is estimated at 1s 4d. to 1s. 6d. per pound. The sample sent from Barbadoes is small in quantity, but it serves to indicate what might be expected in the way of cotton growing in the British West Indies with due attention.

THE FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The rain gauge returns from Kashmir are now again coming in. They show that between four and five inches of rain fell on the Sonemarg and Gulmarg hills around Srinagar in the three days ending the 24th instant. This, though small elsewhere, appears to be a good deal in the Kashmir Valley, and coming on the top of another four inches which fell between the 14th and 16th instant must have produced the extraordinary floods already reported. There was practically no rain there between the 24th and 29th instant.

PAINFUL FATALITY IN CALCUTTA.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS POISONED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The Coroner and a jury to-day viewed the bodies of the two daughters of Mr. Jacob Easlim, of the Bengal State Railway, who died from opium poisoning under painful circumstances. Jacob who was a habitual opium-eater left a pot of opium within the reach of the girls, who, mistaking it for a sweetmeat, ate it between them. They were twins aged five years.

PLAGUE AT OOTACAMUND.

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The bad weather at Ootacamund is having the effect of reducing the plague. There were only 4 cases on the 26th instant and 2 cases on the 27th. The people, however, are leaving. The plague and the miserable weather are driving away all who can go.

THE NILGIRI GAME ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTATION OF RAINBOW TROUT.

The Nilgiri Game Association Sub-Committee recommend another attempt to import rainbow trout from England being made. The Committee have agreed to place Rs. 2,000 at their disposal.

THE SUBURBAN RAILWAY AT MADRAS.

PROJECT ABANDONED.

The Madras Government and the South Indian Railway Company have decided to take no further steps in connection with the construction of a loop line between Saidapet and the Beach. The "Madras Mail" says :—This decision cannot but be regretted, for a suburban loop line conveniently aligned would be of much public benefit. We cannot believe that the question of finding this suitable alignment has been tackled with the determination and discrimination it deserves.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Our correspondent, writing from Rajkote on the 27th instant, says :—We have now received plenty of rain throughout the province. In Rajkote about 11 inches of rain has fallen. The sky continues cloudy and more rain may fall.—Raj Saheb Amarsanji, Chief of Wankaner, accompanied by his zenana and Mr. H. B. Kotak, Naib Karbhari, has gone to Poona and other places on a pilgrimage. He will now return very shortly.—His Highness Sir Shermahmad Khanji, G.C.I.E., Chief of Palanpur, who had been to Dehra Dun on a visit to his heir-apparent, Prince Talemahmud Khanji, who is a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, returned to his capital on the 25th instant, via Gwalia.—With the advent of Mr. Quinn, the Agent to the Governor, nepotism, which was so rife in the province, has become a thing of the past. His Highness the Jam Saheb, taking the example of the Agency, is about to introduce certain changes in the State.—Mr. Rupshanker Rajaram, State Vakil, retires on a monthly pension of Rs. 50 and Mr Somchand Karamchand, B.A., LL.B., and till nowemployed in the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, is selected in his place.—The Sheik Saheb of Mangrole has been here a few days. An important case between him and Junagarh comes before the Agent to the Governor on the 10th instant. He is to be represented by Mr. S. N. Pandit, Barrister-at-law.—Mr. Westropp, the Judicial Assistant, is at present engaged in trying Azim Dayashanker Jesukhram, Thandar of Lakhapadr, now under suspension, on charges of corruption, forgery, &c. The trial will probably be over this evening.—The Political Agent, Hala, has fixed the 10th proximo for the trial of the case of Meman Musa and the Porebandar Dewan, Mr. Manilal, which was remanded by the Judicial Assistant who held that the Political Agent had wrongly cast the onus of proof on the complainant. Mr. Manilal.—The Medi Safra case between Virpur and Nawanagar will be heard in appeal by the Agent to the Governor in three or four days. Mr. Sukhla, Barrister-at-law, appears for Virpur and Mr. H. A. Wadya for the Nawanagar State.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. ERNEST SIMONS.

THE following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer E. Simons from the stream, for Marseilles, etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at Ballard Pier at noon sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed with all their baggage :—

Aitken A E Major
Barretto Mr F L
Chemants Mr
Danks Mr
Diez Mr C
Hands Mr H
Hingrove Mad G
Hoyer Mr L
Hawsonlli Mr L
Jefferson Mr
Kershaw Mr and Mad.
Kershaw Mrs
Lubs Favre Mr A
Marie du Thybar Boeur
O'Connor Scott Mr
Vicomt Mr and Mad.
Wearing Mr F H
Woods Rev J H
Xavier Mr A
Mahomed Mr Tayab
Hassanl Mr Latif
Naginwalla Mr M G
Lawrens Mr and Mad.
Sebe Mr
Moore Mr W
Faze Mr
du Cazze Mr
Por al Mr
Guill min Mrs
Guffens Mrs
Farrie Mrs
Mcdonald Mr
Schneider Mr
de Co ceicao Mr Mrs baby
Beunand Mr
Durl Mr
Pugeot Mr
Moroki Mr
Plal Mr and Mrs
Dirt Mr
Peter Mr and Mrs
Pechins Mr and Mrs daughter
Boullon Mr
Blemery Mrs and 3 children
le C mte de Mr Lapayrouse
Seigle Mr
Shottle Mr
Hoyo Mr
Mal-fusse Mr
Patrick Mr
Carlot Mr
Blondat Mr
Suarrin Mr
Bonet Mr
Blow Mr
Henry Mr M
Mde Mr Laporte
Collin Mr M
Amiot Mr
Rouquet Mr
Saffrique Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Dupuy Miss
Durosh Mr
Pe'tjean Mr
Valentin Mr
Francois Mr
Hoglan Mrs 2 children
Durat Mr
Clandine Mr
Bride Mr
Degli Esposti Spire Mr
Keranval Mr and Mrs
Spire Mr
Rikir Mr
Morwang and Telsare Messrs.
Kerjean M.
Destiheaux Mr
Duchesn Mr
Blanc Mr
Hoffman Mr G
Gunor Mr
Leand Mr
Hilkes Mr
Burnard Mr
Longepe Mr
Marty Mr
Stewart Mr
Mayer Mr and Mad.
Mayer Master
Lereau Mr

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

THE TIES THAT BIND US.

LONDON, JULY 12.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided at the annual Trinity-house dinner on Saturday night. In responding to the toast of "The Colonies," Sir Frederick Darley, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, made reference to the wonderful position which Canada now holds among the Dependencies of Britain, and said that her policy of encouraging immigration and fostering private enterprise was the cause of the Dominion's great prosperity. Sir Frederick also stated that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales had done much to increase the ties between the Colonies and the Motherland.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL ISSUE.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Northbrook, formerly Viceroy of India, urged that the fiscal changes which were believed to be contemplated would not benefit India.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said he realised the importance of acting cautiously, but India certainly would come within the scope of the inquiry now proceeding. The aim of that inquiry was to determine whether a plan of preferential trade was discoverable, and to what part of the Empire it could be applied. Colonial tariffs at present were protective, while India had a purely revenue tariff. They must bear in mind that the motherland was India's great creditor, and must take account of political, equally with economic, considerations, otherwise they would offend the self-governing colonies. It was the intention of the Government, continued Lord Lansdowne, to publish the facts and statistics collected and to show the basis of the Government's ultimate judgment.

Viscount Goschen welcomed the announcement.

The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, said the Government were anxious to publish the result of the inquiry at the earliest possible moment.

THE MOAT FARM MURDER.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.

For the reprieve of the man Herbert Dougall, convicted of the mysterious murder of Miss Camille Holland at the Moat Farm, a petition was presented to the Home Secretary, but the Cabinet refused to grant a reprieve. Prior to his execution Dougall confessed his guilt. He wrote a long statement, in which he declared that Miss Holland was killed by the accidental explosion of his revolver, and that he was so bewildered by what had happened that he concealed the body in the trench where it was recently found.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN LONDON.

Admiral Cotton and the officers of the American squadron were entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House on Friday.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, who replied to the toast of the United States, referred to the amity which existed between England and America, and praised King Edward's tact, wisdom, and statesmanship.

The Lord Mayor (Sir Marcus Samuels) rejoiced that America was not always bound by the stern usages of diplomacy. America had the courage to do what she thought was right. She did not hesitate to protest against modern barbarities, and had done her utmost to alleviate the lot of the distressed. (Cheers).

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Admiral Cotton and his officers in the evening attended King Edward's inspection, in the presence of Queen Alexandra, of the Honourable Artillery Company, two hundred members of which corps are on the eve of proceeding to Massachusetts, U.S.A. The King, addressing the Artillery, expressed the hope that their journey would help to cement the friendship of Great Britain and America, which was of the greatest importance and which he would always be glad to know of.

THE POPE WISHES TO DIE STANDING.

The Pope was so active on Friday that he disregarded the injunction of his physicians to remain in bed, and often walked assisted to an armchair, where the doctors generally found him and ordered him to return to bed. His reply to remonstrances was that he wished to die standing.

THE MANCHURIAN PUZZLE.

JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

It is reported, according to the Tien Tsin correspondent of the "Standard," that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Pekin, has advised all Russian civilians to leave New Chang and Port Arthur. Other accounts state that transport animals in bellicose quantities are reaching Southern Manchuria, and that Japanese warlike preparations are being advanced.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

King Edward has invited the President of the French conciliation and arbitration group of the French Chamber of Deputies and 70 of his colleagues, who will shortly accept the hospitality of the House of Commons, to visit Windsor and take tea at the Castle.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

A body of 1,200 Turkish troops recently surrounded 200 maranding Bulgarians near Smatova, on the frontier, and captured them. Two of the invading chiefs were killed while attempting to escape.

HAWKERS AT A VICE-CONSUL'S BUNGALOW.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a case in which Mon. F. Braquehais, Vice-Consul for France at Bombay, charged Haji Alarakhia and Abdul Karim Mahomed, both hawkers, with trespass, insult, using abusive language, and attempting to assault him, was heard and disposed of by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Asbury pleader, defended both the accused. The evidence showed that about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th instant both the accused entered the compound of His bungalow and went into the building without permission. The complainant told them to leave the place at once, when they both laughed and spoke something in Hindustani, which the complainant could no understand. The complainant again told them to go out of the bungalow, but as the accused paid no held to the warning, he brought his whip. Upon this they ran into the compound and stood there laughing and threatening to beat the complainant with an umbrella. When the complainant went into the compound, the accused proceeded towards the gate and stood there throwing stones at him. When the complainant went near them to get them out of the gate, the first accused raised his umbrella to strike him. The complainant warded off the blow and sent for a policeman when the accused started abusing him. They then attempted to run away but they were stopped and their names taken down.

The accused in their defence stated that they went into the compound to take their goods, when the complainant abused them and drove them away.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that though there was no harm in the accused going into the compound of the complainant they should have gone away when told to do so. Instead of leaving the place they acted in a manner likely to provoke a breach of the peace, and in fact the complainant was provoked to such an extent that he sent for a policeman. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined them Rs. 15 each.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE transport Ranee, Captain W. S. Corran, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera, conveyed the Aden Fortress Company, drafts of the No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and other details. They were brought to Bombay in one special mixed troop train from Kirkee, arriving at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 6-20 a.m. The men were immediately detrained, and detailed for duty. The baggage and kit was at once shipped. Everything was completed by about ten o'clock. The men were medically examined by the Health Officer of the Port prior to their embarkation.

At noon they marched on board. The arrangements in connection with the embarkation were supervised by Major C. E. Baines, D. A. A. G., assisted by Sergeant-Major Bostock of the District Staff. The Ranee left her berth at about one o'clock and proceeded on her voyage.

The following are the details :—The Fortress Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners, comprise one officer, 1 sergeant, 2 native officers, 49 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 followers, and 1 charger ; drafts of No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, consist of 2 British officers, 1 sergeant, 72 non-commissioned officers and men, 70 followers, 3 chargers, and 90 mules Besides, she carried 102 followers, Supply and Transport Corps ; 1 officer, 2 followers, and 2 chargers, Vety. Dept. ; 1 officer, 18th Bengal Lancers ; 2 officers, 4 clerks, and 46 followers, Ordnance Dept. ; 1 man, 1st Bo. Grenadiers ; and three other followers. The names of the officers are :—Captain E. P. Carter, Ord. Dept. ; Honorary Captain P. Murphy, Ord Dept. ; Lieut. J.A.B. Mac.-Gowan, A.V.D. ; Lieut. A. S. Evans, 3rd Co., Bo. S. and M. ; Lieut. T. Gracey, 3rd Co., Bo. S. and M. ; 2nd Lieut. J. W. Yule, Fortress Co., Bo. S. and M. ; and Hony Lt. Malik Umar Hayatkhan, 18th Bengal Lancers. —The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge is expected to arrive here to-day from Berbera, with about 200 invalids. She will again sail on or about the 7th August with stores and details.

A CHILDREN'S PARTY AT GANESHKHIND.

HER Excellency Lady Northcote invited some thirty-three little children to an entertainment on Tuesday afternoon at Ganeshkhind. The youthful guests, dressed in fancy costumes, began to arrive at about 5 p.m. and were received by various members of their Excellencies' staff and conducted to a room on the further verandah. Thence a long and straggling procession formed along the inner verandah to the reception room, where her Excellency stood to welcome her little guests in their elaborate and pretty costumes.

The names of those invited were:—Masters Owen Duxbury, Tommy Dodd, Fawcett, Drake, Lawrence, Bagshawe, Neal, Prior, Boyd, Lucas, Akalkote, Finch, and Armstrong. Misses Meneer, Fawcett, Laing, Armstrong, Young, Betham, Edgerly, Major, Leslie Crawford, Day, Wogan-Brownes, Dobbs, Bain, Phyllis Hill, De Coetlogon, and some babies.

The party proceeded to be photographed, and then a move was made towards the ballroom, where the Governor's Band in the Gallery quickly set the young feet in motion to the "Mother Goose" Quadrilles. Her Excellency Lady Northcote, who was the prime-mover in everything, took a share in the dancing with her young guests, who entered into the spirit of the thing with great gusto. Then followed musical chairs which as usual created great merriment. Later on huge panniers were produced and everybody had a dip in the bran pie. Shouts of merriment were loud and long as Mrs. Cocks, in the capacity of fairy godmother produced toys for every child, which her Ladyship presented to the smiling little ones as they turned their faces homeward, well pleased with the pleasant time they had had at Ganeshkhind.

THE MAHOMEDAN SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to your correspondent "M. V." for his remarks on a Mahomedan Sanitarium, contained in the letter which appeared in your issue of the 27th instant. The difficulties as pointed out by Mr. "M. V." have certainly to be considered before we can expect to proceed towards the goal of success. Dealing with the difficulties categorically, I should like to say that, it would be well worth trying to secure a suitable plot some where near Hajiani Hills (the hill opposite Haji Ali to the north) or at some other similarly healthy place which would be within easy reach of a tram or railway line. Now the question would be how can it be secured? There is a large plot of ground at the Hajiani Hill lying practically useless in the hands of certain Mahomedan gentlemen who are trustees, and who would probably consent to let it for such a benevolent and charitable purpose as this without much hesitation. Failing this, I think to approach the Improvement Trust for a site should be the next point for our consideration. As for want of medical assistance, I think it is a secondary point in importance and could be taken into consideration, and provided for without much trouble when going into the details of the scheme. Next, as to the question of the social habits and religious differences of the people, I don't think we shall experience much trouble on that score. We intend to start, I suppose, on the basis that this Sanitarium shall be for the poorer classes, viz., those who cannot afford to live in healthy places, and that its distinguishing feature shall be an entire disregard of racial differences. Once it has been founded, a system of vesting in the Board discretionary power for issuing permits, with due regards to the sectarian differences and the feelings of the applicants will smooth the troubles anticipated. As regards the question of funds which, no doubt, is the fulcrum point of the whole scheme. I know that "M. V." is quite right in the view he takes of the anticipated difficulties, but I believe that if the Sanitarium were built on the same principle as the wards of the Maratha Hospital, viz, each member building a ward and giving it his own name, the bother and disappointment associated with the collection of a fund would be obviated. Prima facie it would appear a matter somewhat impossible, but from interviews I have had with some leading gentlemen I infer that the suggestion is quite within the range of adaptability. Coming to the last question I quite appreciate the suggestion of Mr. M. V. that it would be better to build cheap sanitary quarters for the poorer classes somewhere near the localities in which they generally live, but I am afraid we would in doing so entirely ignore the fact that these quarters would not secure the benefit of a healthy change. In the former case the propensity of the persons living there would be to settle for life or at least as long as they can, and that would subvert our motive in opening a Sanitarium. Besides if the quarters were to be built somewhere near the localities in which they generally live, it would practically mean the extension of those localities rather than a separate place for the better sanitary condition. But one might as well ask on what arrangement we propose to distribute the wards. In my humble opinion a partition by means of a wall running right through and dividing them into halves without any communication between the divisions from within would secure the privacy of different sections, going there for change. But if better opinion were received in this respect we could adopt it.—Yours, &c.,

29th July. S. A. R.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE PARASHRAM GOVIND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardaset Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Kapadia said no warrant to appear had been filed on behalf of the opponent, and his learned friend had, therefore, no locus standi.

His lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE EDULJEE ADARJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE GORDHANDAS WAGHJEE.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application on grounds stated in an affidavit filed by him.

His lordship granted the insolvent an interim order in order to enable him to reply to the statements contained in the opposing creditor's affidavit.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY.

GOOD-BYE TO THE "GAIETY."

LONDON, JULY 10.

NAPOLEON in the height of his power is said at Tilsit to have given a command performance before a parterre of kings. With, perhaps, this exception, few rulers of France have had a more splendid entertainment offered to them than the gala performance given by the King's command at the Royal Opera House in honour of the President of the Third Republic. There are in the English vocabulary only a limited number of words to express the idea of brilliancy and colour. Their constant iteration would be otiose, nor would it in any way convey a picture of the splendid scene. Equally tedious would it be to attempt to enumerate the distinguished and notable house that assembled at the King's command to do honour to his guest. Such a list would read like a volume of "Debrett" or "Burke" together with copious excerpts from the "Almanach de Gotha." Nor would it convey an adequate picture of the assemblage. The flower of English beauty in the full panoply of all that wealth and elegance could lend transformed the vast theatre into a very kaleidoscope of brilliancy and colour. Wherever the eye fell it lit on the sparkle of gems and the soft sheen of costly fabrics. The aristocracy of England is not given to display, but when occasion arises it can furnish as brave a spectacle as the Opera House of even Paris or Vienna could offer. And to do honour to the King's guest, the audience was at its best and bravest. The Royal box, composed of several boxes thrown into one, occupied the centre of the grand tier. President Loubet's seat was in the centre of the Royal box. On either side of him sat the King and Queen ; he a stalwart and soldierly figure in a Field-Marshal's uniform with many Orders in brilliants, and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour ; she a very Queen in her stately pose, and glowing with every movement as the light caught the costly gems she wears with such inimitable grace. It seemed that they must eclipse the little man in plain evening dress who sat between them. Yet President Loubet was, as always, in the picture. There was something dignified and impressive in the plainness of his attire. It impressed the spectator by its obtrusiveness, and was, as it were, an illustration of the distinction underlying the fundamental principles of a Republic and a constitutional monarchy, of studied simplicity and equality, and of well ordered state and circumstance. The contrast of the picture underlined the difference between two political ideals, and the dignity of France was safeguarded in the quiet, self-possessed bearing of her first citizen One has now had occasion to see President Loubet as the central figure of many scenes as far apart as the Poles. He began to-day, for example, by a visit to a hospital dedicated to the needs of the sick and sorry among his fellow countrymen in London ; he ended it as the King's guest at the most brilliant social entertainment of the season. He seemed equally at home and at his ease in either setting The simple unselfconscious dignity of genuine worth makes itself felt. The more one sees of President Loubet, the better one understands why he is one of the most popular representatives Republican France has had.

Criticism on such an occasion is scarcely to be called into play, and the three scenes, therefore—one from "Rigoletto," one from "Carmen," and one from "Romeo et Juliett"—given at Covent Garden must, from the musical point of view, be treated with something of a gentle hand. No doubt the singers who were engaged in the performance did not take very seriously to heart a programme which was so little distinguished by continuity. Mme. Melba, for example, seemed quite at a disadvantage, and her singing throughout the evening was of a far less interesting quality than that to which we are accustomed. This point really tells in favour of Mme. Melba, whose dramatic power we have always insisted upon ; on this occasion, when no dramatic power was possible to be shown, her falling short of her highest musical accomplishment becomes quite a natural thing to record. On the other hand, Mlle. Calve, who took the name-part in the second act of "Carmen" both acted and sang with wonderful spirit and passion ; she did not seem to depend upon the continuous emotion of her part ; she was able to take it, as it were, in serial chapters ; and her voice was admirable. The Don Jose of M. Alvarez was strangely imperfect, M. Renaud's Rigoletto was on a plane very much below that with which we have usually associated his work ; and even the Romeo of M. Alvarez cannot be described in enthusiastic terms. We trust sincerely that the President of the French Republic will not suppose that these few selections from the repertory of Covent Garden really represent in miniature all that we have to give to the musical public of London. For the rest, it is no province of the present writer to dwell upon the accessories which must surely in the eyes of the audience have compensated for much that was wanting in the actual stage performance of artists who were either too nervous to do themselves justice or were too self-confident to convey that sense of surprise in their interpretations without which great operatic music becomes practically colourless. Let us as far as possible minimize the musical situation, and realize the splendid pictorial surroundings, and we shall find that Covent Garden, apart from these technical details, did every possible justice to the situation.

Messrs. Alexander Yorke and Russell Vaun's farcical comedy, Love my Dog, produced the other afternoon makes the impression that it was begun and possibly finished, by Mr. Yorke, was found deficient in bustle and action, and that Mr. Vaun was called in to make things hum. There is little in the first act to prepare one for the second or the third. The ladies talk "dog," except one, a disagreeable old frump, who talks "cat." The plot is not very insistent ; indeed it does all a plot can to elude observation. Lady Rover is bound up in her dog Ducky Doo. She would return to England—the first act passes in Paris—but a quarantine of six months has been imposed on all imported dogs. Quite at the end of the act Sir John, her much neglected and downtrodden husband, has an inspiration. She has only to procure another dog that cannot be told from Ducky Doo. She will then, it seems, be able to retain possession of her pet, the substitute being apparently, handed over to the authorities. We confess that we do not quite follow that scheme, but everybody on the stage regarded it as a stroke of genius. And it succeeds. Of course, the first act contains other things but nothing that fructifies promptly. We learn that the Earl of Muzzleton, the president of the Board of Agriculture has a wife who is pining for a dog like Ducky Doo, as also a handsome young dependant the Hon. Cecil le Terrier, whom we see making love to Marjorie Rover. And several other persons are introduced and talk in a manner that might be enjoyable enough in a drawing room where we could retaliate, but is not so enjoyable in a theatre where we have to sit still and listen. The first act is tame and spiritless. In the second act we exchange comedy that does not amuse for farce that does. Inanition gives way to extravagant activity. The scheme has succeeded even better than we expected. It has not only enabled Lady Rover to retain possession of Ducky Doo, but has saddled her with the substitute as well. Here the play advances on two separate lines. Sir John and Lady Rover are appalled at the crime they have committed, and look with trembling for a speedy retribution. All hereabouts is fantastic farce, wild and grim, recalling some of Mr. Vaun's work in Nicandra. Lady Rover prepares to be borne off to prison by donning the white robes of a martyr and wearing a diamond arrow by way of rendering the change to convict dress the less severe. She assumes tragedy airs, and very amusing they are.

The other line of advance is based on the resemblance of the dogs. Cecil remembers that Lady Muzzleton longs for a dog like Ducky Doo, and thinks to put matters straight by presenting her with the substitute. But as the footman has to spite the maid, changed the dogs, Cecil presents L

takes place at the offices of the Board of Agriculture. It is rather thin and forced. Lady Rover comes in the hope of fascinating Lord Muzzleton and discovers in him an old flame. The others follow her each to see what the other one is doing. Cecil proposes a trick that will solve all difficulties. The dogs have been changed once, why not change them again? He will quietly effect the new substitution, Lady Muzzleton will have the animal she wants, Lady Rover will have her dog again, and all will be well. And so it falls out, and he will marry Marjorie, and the Rovers, now that Sir John has asserted himself, will live more happily together than before. The play is decidedly patchy; the wonder is, however, that considering the diversity of its elements it is not patchier. The first act is intended for satiric comedy, and makes little impression, though Miss Jones, the acrimonious old lady with the cat, is by no means a bad character, and as acted by Miss Eleanor Aickin, proved very diverting. The second act is melodramatic farce—music is used at the direst moments—and much of it is screamingly comic. Here Miss Montagu, the Lady Rover, was excellent; the gravity of her burlesque of tragic distress was delicious. Mr. F.G. Thurstans was also good as her husband. The third act was brightened by the introduction of two new characters, the Earl of Muzzleton, played very neatly and with lightness of touch by Mr. Ralph Alderson, and Lurcher, a clerk who longs to rise in the world, played with almost excess of comicality by Mr. Harry Brooke. As the young lovers, Mr. Percy Lee and Miss Yorke were capital all through, and Miss Olga Montagu was very bright and lively as Sparklett, the maid. A crowded audience extended a warm greeting, first to the play, and afterwards to the authors, and the House of Shelter must have benefited largely from the afternoon's proceedings.

The old Gaiety expired on Saturday night in blaze of glory. Much as the chronicle of a drowning man's life passes, according to belief, before his memory, the last programme presented in the famous house was a recapitulation of its wonderful history. "Old faces glimmer'd thro' the doors, Old footsteps trod the upper floors." It was a rousing night, as it must have been with practically the entire strength of the burlesque and humorous talent of the English stage present to create merriment. And with it all there was genuine current of tender sentiment inseparable from the closing of a chapter so rich in old acqcaintance. Innumerable favourites delighted the immense audience with the repetition of melodies that once ravished the town, and almost as often they carried the mind back to some Yorick whose gibes and gambols will never again set us "on a roar." In this way laughter and sighs chased each other until long past midnight. All would willingly have bade the clock stand still. But "the end must come," and there were none but approved the fitness of things when Sir Henry Irving, the greatest, if not the most typical, of Gaiety apprentices, stepped forward in the company of Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Hollingshead, to speak the epilogue. "Hell and that kind of thing," as he described his current employment, has not subverted the felicitous diction which he can bring to such an office, and his brief observations fittingly prepared the performers and audience for the concluding honours of "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Edwardes was subsequently presented with a set of handsome candelabra from the members of his company—a token that we shall ere long have "new lamps for old."

Of those who have written music for the Gaiety pieces there has been no end, many of their most popular numbers were given on Saturday evening. It would be useless to run through a long string of names, and many an example taken from the work of well-known Gaiety musicians, from Meyer Lutz to Lionel Monckton and others, proved the curious unity of style which has marked burlesque after burlesque in the long chapter of Gaiety successes. For popular qualities that style has never been surpassed. You may condemn its deliberate triviality at times; the insistence of its bid for popularity may at other times have become a distinctly boring element in life; it can scarcely be said to possess the humorous qualities of the best comic music; yet, there it is, a bulk of work that is simply quick with reminiscent characteristic. You may call "The Eogey Man" cheap; you may write down "The Soldiers in the Park" as vulgar; you may accuse "Her golden hair was hanging down her back" both of cheapness and vulgarity; you may smile superior smiles over, let us say, the "Pas de Quatre" in "Faust up to Date;" you may dismiss "For you, for you, my darling," as wickedly sentimental; but the fact remains that these tunes (and their innumerable fraternity) possess that peculiar lilt, that unique power of taking the almost unwilling mind by storm, which "may not be art," but which is certainly "pretty," in Kipling's phrase. Before writing any single number, these musicians seem to have said to themselves "To hum, or not to hum—that is the question." And in 70 per cent. of the results the unequivocal answer has been, "To hum!" Therefore the skimming of the Gaiety musical cream, if the simile may be permitted, a process which on Saturday was, for a most particular and engrossing occasion, carried to its apotheosis, provoked admiration inasmuch as it proved that there are "unities" other than those of Athenian drama, unities which may be applied to grade upon grade, level upon level, of the various entertainments which have amused the grown-up children of the world. In one respect or another we all fall within that category! But if, as has been the case in connection with the Gaiety Theatre, these unities have so far been applied as to ensure uniformity of style and an absolute average of song writing, dance writing, and chorus writing, we may look back on such a history with complacency in our lighter and less serious moods. A Gaiety burlesque is not a Sullivan opera, but it invariably has fulfilled the musical intention on which it was grounded. Man was not meant always to live on the rocks of the Valkyries.

The only thing that quells the Mermaids is rain, which seeing that they are Mermaids, is strange. The other evening when Fletcher's pastoral comedy "The Faithful Shepherdess" was produced at the Botanic Gardens, even rain could not have made matters very much worse. The night was murky, the air was chilly, and the wind restless and bitter. To enjoy the representation fully was impossible. Not that the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the performance paid the weather much attention. They stretched themselves on the uninviting grass as though there was no such thing as pneumonia. Amarillis was toyed with in a shade that must have "struck like a wind." And this they did without sign of apprehension, though their costumes were pastoral and open air. We believe that the representation was really excellent, only we were not in a position duly to appreciate. Some things, however, came out clearly. Miss Tita Brand was an admirable Clorin. She is the best speaker of verse that has come forward since Mr. Benson brought Miss Lily Brayton to the Layceum. Mr. Julian L'Estrange's delivery also deserves high praise. He acts, too, with simplicity and a sense of the decorative. He played Perigot. Cloe was impregnated by no less distinguished an artist than Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, very graceful in speach and deed Miss Gertrude Burnett, a very promising young actress, late'y acting with Mr. Ben Greet, made a very pretty and pathetic Amoret. The dances were again delightful.

WHILE accounts come of devastating floods in Kashmir, where the rain is not wanted, in parts of the country where it is wanted badly it still holds off with perverse persistency. The Ganges Valley remains practically unvisited by either branch of the monsoon, and the river is so low that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his trip down from Monghyr instead of arriving at Malda on Saturday did not get in until Sunday.

AMONG the candidates for the post of Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade was Captain Bernard V. Shaw, a son of Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, K.C.B. He was originally trained by his father, when the latter was in command of the Fire Brigade, with a view to his becoming second officer, but the limit of age prevented his applying when a vacancy arose. Captain Bernard Shaw has since 1882 been holding most responsible official positions in the Civil Service of Cape Colony, and has gained the confidence of the public and his superior officers.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Kabrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Vithaldas Damodher, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

TAX ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting his remarks asked for by the Corporation, on Government letters dated the 30th June 1902, and 4th December, 1902, regarding payment of general tax on Government Buildings occupied by the Police. The Commissioner in his letter stated:—My "locum tenens" Mr. Sheppard has already reported to the Corporation on the question of the liability of that body to the payment of the charge. I shall therefore now deal with the question as to the correctness or otherwise, of the amount claimed, in the statement accompanying Government letter of 30th June 1902 the Accountant General had shown Rs. 3,835-9-7 as the amount due by the Municipality per annum. In his letter of 9th October 1902 addressed to Government the Accountant-General has altered this figure to Rs. 3,220-4-10, explaining at the same time the reason for the variation, viz., that the former figure was arrived at on the basis of a general tax at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. on the rateable value, whereas it should be on the basis of 10 1-2 per cent., which is the rate at which general tax was levied during 1902-1903. I have had the revised statement prepared by the Accountant-General checked, and find that the amount claimed is correct, and that the Municipality has therefore to pay to Government Rs. 6,490-9-8 for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, for which two years Government have preferred the claim. It should also be pointed out that the Police occupy certain Municipal buildings, and as Government now proposes to charge to the Municipality the general tax in respect of their buildings I think it is equitable that the Municipality should be paid its share of the general tax on its buildings occupied by the Police. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the general tax on Municipal buildings occupied by the Police amounts to Rs. 2,038-9-2 per annum or Rs. 4,077-2-4 for the two years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. The amount, payable by Government on the divisible account is therefore Rs. 1,019-4-7, being one-fourth of Rs. 4,077 2-4. The net amount payable to Government is therefore (Rs. 6,490-9-8—1,019-4-7) Rs. 5,441-5-1. If Government agree to this settlement of the question in the manner indicated above, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 5,441-5-1 from Surplus Cash Balance.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant asked for by the Commissioner.

QUARTERS FOR FIRE BRIGADE LASCARS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,974 to meet the cost of construction at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, quarters for the lascars of the Fire Brigade of the Malabar Hill Station and for the foreman and the chowkidar of the Gowalia Tank Station. The Commissioner in his letter stated:—The Fire Brigade lascars quarters at the Malabar Hill Station are in very insanitary condition, and the men and their families living there have been constantly suffering from malarial fever. It was therefore at first proposed to improve the building, and estimates of the cost of the improvements were accordingly prepared, which amounted to Rs. 6,864. I subsequently discussed the matter with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, and have come to the conclusion that there is no reasonable assurance that after the expenditure of the amount claimed, in the statement accompanying Government letter of 30th June 1902 the Accountant General had shown Rs. 3,835-9-7 as the amount due by the Municipality per annum. In his letter of 9th October 1902 addressed to Government the Accountant-General has altered this figure to Rs. 3,220-4-10, explaining at the same time the reason for the variation, viz., that the former figure was arrived at on the basis of a general tax at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. on the rateable value, whereas it should be on the basis of 10 1-2 per cent., which is the rate at which general tax was levied during 1902-1903. I have had the revised statement prepared by the Accountant-General checked, and find that the amount claimed is correct, and that the Municipality has therefore to pay to Government Rs. 6,490-9-8 for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, for which two years Government have preferred the claim. It should also be pointed out that the Police occupy certain Municipal buildings, and as Government now proposes to charge to the Municipality the general tax in respect of their buildings I think it is equitable that the Municipality should be paid its share of the general tax on its buildings occupied by the Police. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the general tax on Municipal buildings occupied by the Police amounts to Rs. 2,038-9-2 per annum or Rs. 4,077-2-4 for the two years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. The amount, payable by Government on the divisible account is therefore Rs. 1,019-4-7, being one-fourth of Rs. 4,077 2-4. The net amount payable to Government is therefore (Rs. 6,490-9-8—1,019-4-7) Rs. 5,441-5-1. If Government agree to this settlement of the question in the manner indicated above, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 5,441-5-1 from Surplus Cash Balance.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant asked for by the Commissioner.

QUARTERS FOR FIRE BRIGADE LASCARS,

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,974 to meet the cost of construction at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, quarters for the lascars of the Fire Brigade of the Malabar Hill Station and for the foreman and the chowkidar of the Gowalia Tank Station. The Commissioner in his letter stated:—The Fire Brigade lascars quarters at the Malabar Hill Station are in very insanitary condition, and the men and their families living there have been constantly suffering from malarial fever. It was therefore at first proposed to improve the building, and estimates of the cost of the improvements were accordingly prepared, which amounted to Rs. 6,864. I subsequently discussed the matter with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, and have come to the conclusion that there is no reasonable assurance that after the expenditure of the amount claimed, in the statement accompanying Government letter of 30th June 1902 the Accountant General had shown Rs. 3,835-9-7 as the amount due by the Municipality per annum. In his letter of 9th October 1902 addressed to Government the Accountant-General has altered this figure to Rs. 3,220-4-10, explaining at the same time the reason for the variation, viz., that the former figure was arrived at on the basis of a general tax at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. on the rateable value, whereas it should be on the basis of 10 1-2 per cent., which is the rate at which general tax was levied during 1902-1903. I have had the revised statement prepared by the Accountant-General checked, and find that the amount claimed is correct, and that the Municipality has therefore to pay to Government Rs. 6,490-9-8 for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, for which two years Government have preferred the claim. It should also be pointed out that the Police occupy certain Municipal buildings, and as Government now proposes to charge to the Municipality the general tax in respect of their buildings I think it is equitable that the Municipality should be paid its share of the general tax on its buildings occupied by the Police. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the general tax on Municipal buildings occupied by the Police amounts to Rs. 2,038-9-2 per annum or Rs. 4,077-2-4 for the two years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. The amount, payable by Government on the divisible account is therefore Rs. 1,019-4-7, being one-fourth of Rs. 4,077 2-4. The net amount payable to Government is therefore (Rs. 6,490-9-8—1,019-4-7) Rs. 5,441-5-1. If Government agree to this settlement of the question in the manner indicated above, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 5,441-5-1 from Surplus Cash Balance.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant asked for by the Commissioner.

QUARTERS FOR FIRE BRIGADE LASCARS,

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,974 to meet the cost of construction at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, quarters for the lascars of the Fire Brigade of the Malabar Hill Station and for the foreman and the chowkidar of the Gowalia Tank Station. The Commissioner in his letter stated:—The Fire Brigade lascars quarters at the Malabar Hill Station are in very insanitary condition, and the men and their families living there have been constantly suffering from malarial fever. It was therefore at first proposed to improve the building, and estimates of the cost of the improvements were accordingly prepared, which amounted to Rs. 6,864. I subsequently discussed the matter with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, and have come to the conclusion that there is no reasonable assurance that after the expenditure of the amount claimed, in the statement accompanying Government letter of 30th June 1902 the Accountant General had shown Rs. 3,835-9-7 as the amount due by the Municipality per annum. In his letter of 9th October 1902 addressed to Government the Accountant-General has altered this figure to Rs. 3,220-4-10, explaining at the same time the reason for the variation, viz., that the former figure was arrived at on the basis of a general tax at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. on the rateable value, whereas it should be on the basis of 10 1-2 per cent., which is the rate at which general tax was levied during 1902-1903. I have had the revised statement prepared by the Accountant-General checked, and find that the amount claimed is correct, and that the Municipality has therefore to pay to Government Rs. 6,490-9-8 for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, for which two years Government have preferred the claim. It should also be pointed out that the Police occupy certain Municipal buildings, and as Government now proposes to charge to the Municipality the general tax in respect of their buildings I think it is equitable that the Municipality should be paid its share of the general tax on its buildings occupied by the Police. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the general tax on Municipal buildings occupied by the Police amounts to Rs. 2,038-9-2 per annum or Rs. 4,077-2-4 for the two years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. The amount, payable by Government on the divisible account is therefore Rs. 1,019-4-7, being one-fourth of Rs. 4,077 2-4. The net amount payable to Government is therefore (Rs. 6,490-9-8—1,019-4-7) Rs. 5,441-5-1. If Government agree to this settlement of the question in the manner indicated above, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 5,441-5-1 from Surplus Cash Balance.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant asked for by the Commissioner.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A MATCH was played last evening on the cooperage between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, and resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana by two goals to nil.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted, Via Suez perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheirox interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.
Cable Mitobondo Bandjermasin interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted for repairs.
Turkish route between Bushire and Fao interrupted.
Cable Perim Aesab interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey		6	0 p.m.	...	...
Teheran	29	2	30 p.m.	...	30
Suez	29	2	25 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 29th July 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	2	0	1
Karachi	0	16	0	1
Madras	0	15	0	1

THE Berlin Automobile Club is organizing an excursion from Wannsee to Wittenberg and back (a total distance of some hundred and fifty kilometres) to be undertaken in September. This expedition is to be regarded in the light or a "trial trip" rather than a race—the durability of the cars and their tyres on lengthy journeys being, the main test and not the actual speed at which such journeys can be accomplished. Those answerable for this competition are convinced that it is only by such means that the public can hope to arrive at any trustworthy and independent opinion as to the merits of the different makes.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mcuse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

THE ANCIENT FIRE TEMPLE OF UDWADA.

CLAIM OF NINE PRIESTLY FAMILIES.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. L. P Parekh, First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat in the case of Dastoor Khurshedji Muncherji and others against Nowroji Marookji Wadia and others. The plaintiffs in the court below sought for a declaration that the indenture dated 2nd September 1893, made by Bai Motlibai did not confer on the defendants any right or title to interfere with or in the management or administration of the fire-temple at Udwada further or otherwise than by applying the monies settled by the indenture for the purposes thereby prescribed, and that so far as the indenture related to the lands and hereditaments thereby conveyed, the defendants were bare trustees thereof for the Parsi community of Udwada; also for a declaration that the blocking up of a doorway shown in the plan attached to the plaint, and the closing at night of three other doorways were wrongful acts, and not justified by any right or power vested in the defendants, etc. Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the appellants and defendants, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. H. C. Cevaji, appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The plaintiffs, who sued on behalf of themselves, and all other Parsi inhabitants of Udwada alleged that the fire-temple of the Parsis at Udwada was with its site and diversbuildings and appurtenances dedicated for use in connection therewith to the Parsi inhabitants of that town, who had from time immemorial managed the sums and exercised absolute authority in regard to the maintenance and administration thereof as a place of Zoroastrian religious worship and observance. Nine priestly families of the Parsis of Udwada had, as of right and from time immemorial, been the special delegates of the Parsi inhabitants of the town for the purpose of supervising and managing the fire-temple, and the plaintiffs were members of some of the said families. The defendants—Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Jejeebhoy Merwanji Wadia and Beramji Pestonjee Bhanda—were trustees under an indenture dated 2nd September, 1895, and made between Bai Motlibai, now deceased, of the one part and the defendants and Nasarvanji Jehangir Wadia of the other part, whereby Bai Motlibai assigned to the latter certain securities upon trust for the purposes of the fire-temple, and also conveyed to them certain lands upon trust to permit the same to be used as a place of public worship by all persons of the Zoroastrian faith and for the celebration of all rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion; that on the lands so conveyed by Bai Motlibai and added to the previously existing compound of the fire-temple she erected a new fire-temple in place of the old building, that all this was done with the concurrence of the Parsi community of Udwada, that on the 30th October, 1894, Bai Motlibai formally made over the new building and the additional land purchased by her to the community for the purposes of the fire-temple. Bai Motlibai was, from 30th October, 1844, a bare trustee of the newly purchased land for them, and was not competent to convey to the defendants any estate or interest in the lands other than the estate or interest of bare trustees, and that Bai Motlibai professed to give to the defendants, or at all events the defendants claimed to have, under the said indenture, the right to make rules and regulations for the management of the fire temple. Plaintiffs denied that the defendants had any such right, and asked that the indenture ought to be declared to be inoperative so far as it purported to confer any such right on the defendants. The latter claiming to act under the said power on the 7th November, 1898, erected a stand blocked up a doorway and thereby prevented communication between the fire-temple and the Dareh Meher, and this caused much inconvenience and hindrances to the priests and others who had been in the habit of passing through the doorway in the course and for the purpose of religious ceremonies and observances. Plaintiffs further said that the doors and corridors and room of the temple used to remain open night and day; that the defendants wrongfully and unjustifiably locked up these and other doors, thereby causing great inconvenience to the priests and others engaged in and about the fire-temple. Plaintiffs therefore, asked for the reliefs prayed for by them.

The defendants with the exception of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy stated that the fire-temple was entirely rebuilt and enlarged by one Dadabhai Pestonji in 1830; that he was on that account entrusted with the complete management of the temple and that he appointed as his manager and agent Dustoor Dorabji Beramji. In 1833 the said Dadabhai appointed five persons as trustees of the fire-temple and premises. This right of trusteeship was entrusted to Bai Motlibai in consideration of her having entirely rebuilt the fire-temple and that she was entitled to appoint trustees. It was stated that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit on behalf of the whole Parsi community of Udwada; that there were many persons who were opposed to the reliefs prayed for and that no cause of action had accrued to the plaintiffs in their own right etc. Defendants asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Subordinate Judge found that the sacred fire called the Iran Shah and the building and other property belonging to it, had vested in the Parsi inhabitants of Udwada, and that they or the nine priestly families of Udwada, had as delegates of the Parsi inhabitants of Udwada, exercised absolute authority in regard to the maintenance and administration thereof from the time when the sacred fire was brought to Udwada. It was found further that Dadabhai Pestonji was not invested with the management of the fire-temple and that Dadabhai did not transfer any of his powers of management to the defendants. It was further found that Bai Motlibai was not entitled to confer on her trustees the power of making rules and regulations for the due government of the trust premises and that the indenture made by her was not binding on the worshippers so far as it conferred rights or powers in excess of those possessed by Motlibai herself. Several other issues were found in favour of the plaintiffs. This suit was not bad in its inception for want of the Advocate-General's permission or owing to its being brought in an inappropriate form. The oral evidence clearly proved the facts that the nine priestly families who brought the sacred fire to Udwada were the owners of the same that they were entitled to appropriate the income of the same and that they, and none else, were entitled to give bid (a religious rite in which sandal and incense are offered to the sacred fire) and perform other religious rites and ceremonies in the fire-temple building. A decree was passed for the plaintiffs, the defendants to bear their own costs and pay costs of the plaintiffs.

It having been alleged by the defendants that there were many persons in Udwada who were opposed to the reliefs prayed for by the plaintiffs, the Appeal Court, at the close of the hearing of the appeal in March last appointed Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate Side, to proceed to Udwada in the May vocation and take evidence on the point. The report of the Commissioner showed that the inhabitants of Udwada were unanimous in supporting the plaintiffs.

HIGH COURT JUDGEMENT

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in delivering a long judgment, traced the history of the management of the fire-temple by the several donors, and proceeded to say that the powers exercised by them were simply those of benefactors and that they were not in possession of the buildings. The land also in greater part belonged to the Anjuman. Bai Motlibai's benefaction was also similar in its nature. She knew that the land was not hers. While expending a large sum in erecting the building she did not insist on she should have the rights now set up by the defendants. As regards the wall in dispute, the site on which it was built was never vested in Motlibai or her trustees, and there was no doubt that it was an interruption which should be removed. The first relief sought for was that it might be declared that Bai Motlibai could not, and did not, by her trust deed, confer on her trustees any right whatsoever to interfere in the management or administration of the fire-temple, otherwise than as mere trustees. His lordship declined to grant that relief. It was further held that the acts of the defendants in erecting the wall and closing the three doors at night, were wrongful acts, and not justified by any right or power vested in the defendants. The appeal court substantially confirmed the decree of the lower court, except on the point that the defendants were bare trustees and did not possess any right of management. Appellants were ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S wish that President Rooseve't should come to England during his term of office will not be realized. The time necessarily occupied in crossing the Atlantic of itself precludes the possibility of a visit. But of ex-Presidents, one at least knew London well—Benjamin Harrison. A lawyer by profession, he was advocate for the United States in the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries arbitration. The court sat in Paris, but Mr. Harrison spent a good deal of his time during that period in London. Presidents are indeed rare visitors to England. The President of Brazil recently spent some time there on a private visit. Five or six years ago Mr. Reitz, when President of the Orange Free State, was there; and before him came Mr. Kruger as chief of the sister republic.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE DISORDERLY MEETING AT DUBLIN.

THE council chamber in the Dublin City Hall was on July 3rd the scene of a demonstration of disorder and disloyalty. A special meeting had been called to consider a motion proposed by a Unionist alderman, in favour of a loyal address to the King. The motion was seconded by a Nationalist and it was known that an appreciable number of members of the same side of the house intended to support the proposition before the meeting. The gallery however was packed with the supporters of the disloyal party in the council.

The unofficial opposition was headed by Mr. Edward Martyn and Mrs. Gonne-MacBride. The proceedings went on smoothly for some time; but it became evident that the people in the gallery had come determined to make a demonstration. They hurled offensive remarks at the loyal speakers and frequently shouted "Shut up!" and "Liar!" at them.

Appeals for order by the Lord Mayor only made matters worse, and a threat from the chair that the gallery would be cleared drew from the people yells cat-cries, and insults. At last, at a time when no voice could be heard owing to the din, the Lord Mayor threw off his robes of office and left the chair and many of the members took their departure from the chamber. Finding themselves in possession, the crowd behaved in an extremely disorderly manner, and sang Nationalist songs. After a time the Lord Mayor returned. He told the people that the meeting had been adjourned, and appealed to them to leave. To this appeal they responded, but only after getting a signal from their leaders who were in the chamber. They afterwards held a meeting in front of the city hall. The Unionist members of the corporation have requisitioned for another special meeting to discuss the same motion on the 13th instant.

Mrs. Gonne-MacBride's party held two meetings this week for the purpose of protesting against an address; but, although they were advertised as "great demonstrations," they were attended only by an inconsiderable number of youths. The feeling of the bulk of the Nationalists is much against the surrender of the Lord Mayor to the MacBride-Martyn party. It is believed that fully 80 per cent. of those who generally see eye to eye with Mr. Harrington politically are in favour of an official reception for his Majesty.

Meanwhile preparations for the reception of the King are being actively carried out. For the accommodation of a vast number of people the Irish Board of Works are erecting a grand stand at Kingstown, opposite the spot where their Majesties will disembark, and schemes have been prepared for the decoration of the chief thoroughfares of the city. The Midland Great Western Railway Company have just completed a new saloon carriage for the use of his Majesty and for the accommodation of Lord Dudley during the Viceroy's residence at Rockingham. The saloon measures 53 ft., and consists of a fine entrance vestibule, reception-room, dining-room, smoking-room, and observation compartment, dressing room, and kitchen. The height from floor to ceiling is 8 ft. 5 in., and the whole suite is extremely tasteful in design. Panelled cedar, teak, wainscot oak, and satinwood have been used in the decoration, and large mirrors in the end panels give an idea of great length to the compartments. By means of electric fans and heating apparatus the temperature can be easily controlled and kept pure. The Donegal carpets, parquet floors, electroliers, polished panels, and silver-plated fittings having a pleasing effect, and visitors who have inspected the State saloon declare it to be one of the finest in the kingdom. The Midland Company have determined to do their part in fostering the tourist industry, and with this end in view have instituted a Connemara express, which will make the run from Dublin to the west coast in five hours. Thus travellers leaving Belfast at 7 A.M. may breakfast in the Northern capital, have luncheon in the Midland express during the run to Connemara, and land in distant Achill in time for dinner. The Irish railway companies and hotel people have made great strides forward within the past five years, and if wild Connemara is not the Mecca of the tourists now the fault does not lie with the authorities of the Midland Great Western of Ireland, who offer speed and extreme comfort.

Commenting on the disorderly meeting, the "Freeman's Journal" says:—The unfortunate action of Alderman Cotton and his associates in proposing an address from the Dublin Corporation to the King, has resulted as we anticipated. Yesterday's scene in the Council chamber is the natural sequel. The whole controversy might have been avoided, and the King's reception would have lacked nothing and missed nothing by reason of the absence of an address, which could not have reasonably been expected in the existing political conditions of the country.

The "Irish Times" observes that "the Corporation can vote an address to the Sovereign without sacrificing one iota of the political convictions of any Nationalist member. The King would not appreciate a false address. We believe he would appreciate an expression of honest Irish welcome from the Irish people. What for the moment we most strenuously desire to do is to protest against the continuance of a system which has secured a notable and disgraceful triumph for mob law in the City Council Chamber."

The "Daily Express" (Dublin) remarks that "the fair fame of the Irish capital has already suffered an amount of damage from which it will not readily recover in consequence of what occurred yesterday in the City Hall. Instead of attempting to keep order by any act of authority, Mr. Harrington first poured abuse on those who appealed to him for protection, then attempted an undignified negotiation with the disorderly element in the gallery, and finally allowed this rabble to carry its point by arbitrarily adjourning the meeting."

PHENOMENAL CROPS IN AMERICA.

BIG WAGES FOR HARVESTERS.

CROPS are so heavy in Western America that the farmers are finding great difficulty in securing enough hands to reap the harvest.

In Kansas the farmers are stopping the railway trains by waving flags in efforts to induce the passengers to hire themselves out as harvesters. Large numbers of negroes have entered the State, and are putting themselves up at auction, agreeing to work until the harvest is over for the highest bidder. One farmer bid 25s. a day for a negro, which is the record.

Steamships entering New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia are besieged by agents clamouring for hands to go West to help in the harvesting.

A passage is given free for thousands of miles and the railway companies have granted special rates, in the hope of a great movement of grain east by rail as soon as it is harvested.

All sorts of glorious prospects are being held out by emigration bureaus and the railway companies to impress upon newcomers the desirability of going West to work on the fields. In spite of the fact that phenomenal wages are being offered, it is doubtful if all the harvest will be garnered in time.

The number of unemployed workmen in such places as Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis continues on the same scale as during the dull months of winter. The native American is averse to working in the fields, and prefers to cling to the great cities.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 25th July 1903, by Council Bills	6,147,626
By Gold	...
3. Balance to be remitted from 26th July 1903 to 31st March 1904	10,852,374

AN apposite reply was made by a German Officer when he was asked why there were so few changes of uniform in the Army of the Kaiser while there were so many in the British Army. "You would have fewer," he said, "if your Government had to pay for them."

NEVER has President Loubet received a heartier greeting from Parisians than he met with on his arrival at the Gare du Nord. Even on his return from Russia two years ago the welcome was not so marked. Hands were gripped, and friends on the outskirts of the crowd shouted "Vive Loubet" till they were hoarse. Frenchmen have recognized that their First Magistrate has done good work in London, and that he and M. Delcasse have made friends in a dignified and worthy fashion with a powerful neighbour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A MAN WHO MAY.

IF social columns existed in Chinese native papers—which they do not—a paragraph to this effect would doubtless have recently appeared: "Kang-Yu-wei returned to Peking from the Continent by the mail boat." And if we in England knew a little more of the men who are making or marring China, the fact would have been chronicled in this country among events of foreign political import. But it is the great source of British weakness in the Far East that, unlike Germany, Russia, and even, in a less degree, America, we do not study the personality of the native statesmen with whom we send your to do business. Thus it may well be that the name Kang-Yu-wei conveys nothing to the Englishman, notwithstanding the fact that he largely represents the hope of the future.

The unofficial opposition was headed by Mr. Edward Martyn and Mrs. Gonne-MacBride. The proceedings went on smoothly for some time; but it became evident that the people in the gallery had come determined to make a demonstration. They hurled offensive remarks at the loyal speakers and frequently shouted "Shut up!" and "Liar!" at them.

Kang was accounted by the late Yung-lu his bitterest enemy; that powerful favourite of the Empress compelled him to fly for his life when the Dowager effected her "coup d'etat." Kang-Yu-wei was almost the first of the reformers, and his influence over the young Emperor was very great, and account d partly for the latter's great leaning towards improvements of all kinds and a more liberal Constitution. When Kang escaped from Peking he sought the protection of a British man-of-war for the steamer on which he was conveyed to Hong Kong. Even in that English colony his life was in constant danger from assassins in the pay of the Peking reactionaries, and the incident of the murder of one of his friends in the streets of Hong Kong is familiar to all readers of Far Eastern papers, together with the representations made to Canton by the Colonial Government. Eventually he left the East altogether, and spent nearly three years in Europe, subsequently, it is stated, taking up his temporary residence in India, with the cognizance of the Indian Government. At any rate, it was in that country that he received news of the death of Yung-lu, from which moment his preparations for a return to China began. And the reward of patient waiting was not long delayed. Those who had silently watched his interests in Peking during the years of exile made haste to inform the Emperor of his whereabouts, a secret which in Yung-lu's lifetime had been so carefully kept that his spies still watched the Canton district where the fugitive was believed to be in hiding. Forthwith the Emperor, on his own initiative, telegraph

WRITERS AND READERS.

A book which will throw much light on the inner affairs of Turkey during the present Sultan's reign is promised by Mr. Murray. It is a life of Midhat Pasha who will be remembered as a reformer on whom the fatal displeasure of the Sultan fell. His son Ali Hydar Midhat, has written the biography with all details, for he does not now live in Turkey.

Mr. E. A. Abbey varies his labours on the official picture of the Coronation by continuing his studies of Shakespeare's tragedies. A number of the drawings have already appeared in "Harper's," but it will be two or three years before they are completed. Eventually they will be published in several volumes, uniform with Mr. Abbey's pictures of Shakespeare's comedies. These have had much success alike in this country and in America.

There will appear in September a volume of posthumous addresses by Spurgeon, under the title Pictures from the Pilgim's Progress. He prepared them as a study of Bunyan's great allegory, and they were found among his literary remains. Some of the addresses have been appearing in the Sword and Trowel, which is now edited by Spurgeon's son and successor at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon.

The unconventional biography of Disraeli, by Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, which Messrs Hutchinson are to publish, will be in two volumes. Mr. Meynell has for a long time been a student of Disraeli's career and personality, and this book is the outcome. It will be rich in stories and anecdotes gathered from a variety of sources, and often Disraeli is quoted as his own biographer. The illustrations will form quite a notable Disraeli gallery.

Towards the autumn a second group of essays left by Sir Walter Besant will appear through Messrs. Chatto. It may be said that Sir Walter began his career as an author by writing on French literature. A majority of the present papers speak for his interest in French writers and French history, mediæval and modern. Other papers have to do with the craft of authorship and they show how jealous he was for the status of the man of letters.

English readers are always likely to have a good welcome for a novel by Mr. James Lane Allen. His new one is to be called The Mettle of the Pasture, after a phrase in Shakespeare. It will be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan, who also promise a volume by Miss Nancy Huston Banks, the writer of Oldfield. It earned the compliment from an English critic of being called an American Cranford. The new volume is a story with the title Round Anvil Rock.

Mrs. Tyndall has written a biographical sketch of her husband for a sixpenny reprint of his lectures and essays, which is appearing anon. The success of paper-cover issues of scientific and other serious books has been conspicuous and most gratifying. In view of this circumstance Darwin's Origin of Species is shortly to be added to the Rationalist Press Series. As may be remembered, Mr. Murray published a shilling edition of the historic book before it went out of copyright.

The final volume—being the thirteenth—of Mr. Murray's great edition of Byron is nearly all in print. It contains what may be called overflow verse from the six volumes in which it was originally meant to include the poems. It also gives a most careful bibliography and a very full index to Byron. Like the volumes of prose and poetry which have preceded it, this one contains some new material. When it has appeared we shall have the definitive Byron, for nothing of value can remain to be published.

It would be interesting to know whether Americans, when they are visiting us by the thousand, as at the present moment, go on reading American books. Apparently, they do. At all events, the success of two volumes which Messrs. Harper recently brought out here would seem to suggest it. One is entitled The House on The Hudson, and is by Miss Powell; the other is called His Daughter First, and the writer is Mr. Sherburne Hardy, the American Minister to Spain. Both novelists are better known in America than in England, but their stories have promptly gone into second editions here.

Mr. Cecil Headlam, who has written on Chartres and Nuremburg in mediæval times is a good cricketer. He was a member of the cricket team which, with Mr. K. J. Key, the old Surrey captain, at its head, recently visited India. A book by Mr. Headlam, giving an account of the tour, may be looked for at once from Mr. Dent, under the title Ten Thousand Miles through India and Burma. It will be found that he has mingled impressions of Indian life and scenery and of the Coronation Durbar, with the main subject of the book. Many photographs taken on the tour and interest to the volume.

Mr. George Leveson-Gower, recently found an interesting manuscript memoir in the library of Burton Hall, Lincoln. It has been edited by Lord Monson and himself, and will shortly be published by Mr. Heinemann. The title is the Memoir and Correspondence of Captain Elers, an officer of the 12th Regiment of Foot, who saw much service. He was a friend of the Duke of Wellington, and served under him in India. There are letters from the Duke, Miss Maria Edgeworth, and other well-known people. Perhaps the chief interest of the book lies in the fact that it is a picture of life in society and in the Army at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the ninetenth.

The first of the two volumes of the centenary edition of James Clarence Mangan's writings is being issued at once by Messrs. O'Donoghue, of Dublin. It contains Mangan's poems, including a large number never before collected. There is a new portrait of the poet, and the well-known introduction by John Mitchel, to the American edition is given. The editor is Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, who has added valuable notes on the sources of the poems and a bibliographical preface. The second volume will contain Mangan's prose writings—stories, essays, and sketches—and his admirers will find much in it that is new.

There was a time when Asia Minor was one of the best-known quarters of the world. Its geography has, however, become clouded during the rule of the Turk. An entirely new map, seeking to show the country more fully and more accurately than has hitherto been possible, should be welcome. It has been edited by Mr. J.G.C. Anderson and Mr. G. Beardoe Grundy, of Oxford, and it will be published by Mr. Murray. The editors have enjoyed the help of two travellers, Sir Charles Wilson and Professor Ramsay, who have a unique knowledge of Asia Minor. Naturally the preparation of the map has been a work of great labour and expense, but the hope is that it will be found a trustworthy and convenient aid to historical study.

A new and complete edition of Bret Harte's verse will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chatto.—Mr. Dent announces a new novel by Miss Janet Laing, whose first story, The Wizard's Aunt, has recently had a notably kind welcome.—The publishers of the Unit Library are about to issue Mrs. Jameson's Legends of the Madonna as their thirtieth volume. Other volumes are in preparation for the autumn.—To their India-paper edition of Carlyle, Messrs. Chapman are this month adding the Latter-Day Pamphlets and translations from the German. They are also bringing out Mr. J. D. Barry's novel, A Daughter of Thespis.—The board of Agriculture for Ireland has presented to every village library in that country a copy of a reading book on domestic economy lately written, for Irish schools, in the form of a story, by Miss Charlotte O'Conor Eccles, To some extent it is on the lines of the excellent primers on housekeeping, hygiene, gardening, and the care of animals, which are used in the French and Belgian technical schools.

Sunday, 5th July, was the centenary of George Borrow's birthday. I have not yet heard tell of a Borrovian Society. It is rather a wonder there has not been a barrow Club, because the spell of gipsy life of which he had the secret fascinates a wide fellowship nowadays of men and women who seek refreshment from the routine and confinement of modern civilisation in a somewhat limited and regulated return to nomad ways. Perhaps, however, a Borrow Club would only translate the spirit of 'the wind on the heath" into that of the competitive walk to Brighton, accompanied by bicycles and bovril, or of the petrol-scented recklessness of a motor picnic. About Borrow's books nothing further needs at present to be said. They are now happily readily procurable in various attractive editions; and their extraordinary merits have been effectively expounded, while their almost equally extraordinary limitations leap to the eye. But when is the Bible Society going to publish the lately discovered letters, of which one heard a good deal a few years ago.

LIPTONS
TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED
by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING
LIPTONS TEAS
obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE ENGINEERING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.
CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY & ERECTION OF MACHINERY, BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

AGENTS FOR **Beck & Co.'s Imperial Positive Water Meter.**

Illustrated Catalogue and Particulars sent on Application.
Agents for the best **English and American Firms** for **Machinery and Stores.**
Oil Engines, W. I. Pipes and Fittings, Steam Fittings, Packing, Belting, Coal, Oil and other Stores supplied from Stock.
SECOND-HAND BOILERS, ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
BRASS and IRON CASTINGS PROMPTLY supplied.
AGENTS FOR ARBUTHNOT & Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
Conservancy Carts and Sanitary Appliances always in Stock.
SOLE MAKERS OF
BAILEY'S PATENT LATRINES.
CYCLES BUILT AND REPAIRED.
Wood and Wood-work promptly supplied from our own **Saw Mills.**
MACHINERY INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON BY QUALIFIED ENGINEERS.

Managing Agents—
GAVIN JONES & SON.

RELIANCE WATCH CO.
(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.,
THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.
All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.
Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.
AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.
Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.
CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.
BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

Weak Nerves
Are you ever nervous? Do you lie awake nights, suffer from despondency, and often feel discouraged? It's a terrible life to lead. Don't suffer in this way any more. Get strong and well.

Follow the advice of Mrs. Thomas Pritchard, of Adelaide, South Australia. She sends us her photograph and says:
"I had a terrible illness which left my nerves all unstrung. I had severe headaches, indigestion, sleeplessness, and my nerves were just as weak as they could be. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla and I began to improve at once. My appetite returned, my digestion improved, and my nerves became strong and steady."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.
Use Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. These are purely vegetable pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP
to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
Each tablet in metal box.
CALVERT'S
15% CARBOLIC POWDER
offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

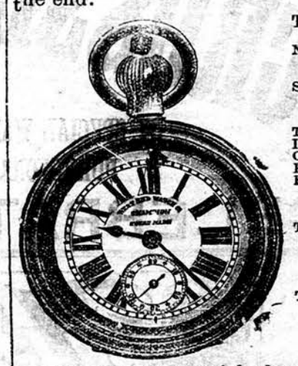
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREANCHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.,

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of
LEMONS AND GRAPES.
No other preparation is so beneficial.
It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully
REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.
See that you really get BISHOP'S.

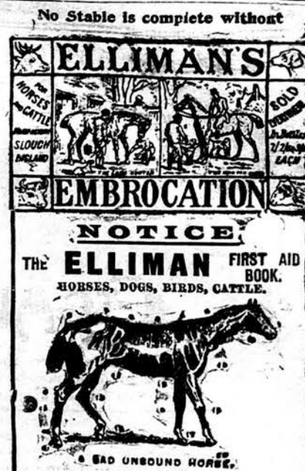
CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.
The "ENSIGN" Cameras.
Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.
The "SANDERSON" Cameras.
Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.
Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model ,, £6 10 0
De Luxe Model ,, £10 10 0
Roll Film Model ,, £6 17 6
The "ENSIGN."
Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watches in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.



THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 sizes.
IN OPEN FACE CASES
Nickel Silver case 20"" guard's size ... Rs. 22-0
,, ,, ,, 18"" medium size ... ,, 20-0
,, ,, ,, 16"" small size ... ,, 23-0
Sterling Silver case 18"" medium size ... ,, 30-0
,, ,, ,, 16"" small size ... ,, 30-0
THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size
IN NICKEL SILVER CASE: Open face ... Rs. 22-8 each; Hunting ... ,, 25-0 ,,; Half-hunting... ,, 28-0 ,,
IN STERLING SILVER CASE: Open face ... Rs. 34 each; Hunting ... ,, 38 ,,; Half-hunting... ,, 42 ,,
In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25
THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size.
In Open Face Nickel Silver Case ... Rs. 30
,, ,, Sterling Silver Case ... ,, 45
THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.
Open Face Nickel Silver Case Rs. 32
,, Sterling ,, ,, ,, 50
Hunting ,, ,, ,, ,, 54
Half-hunting ,, ,, ,, ,, 57
They are substantial, though not too bulky; the cases are practically dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.
ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.
Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 38 giving particulars about the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,
(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

No Stable is complete without
ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUGH, ENGLAND. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 1/-, 2/6, 4/6 EACH.



EMBROCATION
NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.
BAD UNSOUND HORSE.
170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

Rupture Cured.
Suffered Forty Years, and Nigh to Death.
Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.
One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can [illegible] easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for the book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, Dept. 644, 2 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

MR. G. THOMAS.

A STUBBORN FOE.

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistency and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.
Mr W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night, terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two boxes of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm, cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

PERSISTENT INDIGESTION
My wife suffered persistently from indigestion for years, and had been trying doctors and all sorts of medicine without the least benefit; but I am pleased to tell you after taking three or four doses of Nature's Herbal Extract she has not felt so well for years. Her appetite has improved, and she is decidedly stronger.
N. BECKFORD of Carmel, Ind.
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all [illegible] Merchants

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

Entirely Hand Made from the finest selected Virginia Tobacco.
Specially prepared for Export by a new scientific process, and packed in our Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Agents.

BOMBAY ... ... Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
" ... ... Dinshaw, Merwan & Co., Prince's Dock.
" ... ... Purshotam, Vishram & Co.
" ... ... D. Merwan & Co., Medow Street, Fort.

Sole Manufacturers—
ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, England.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

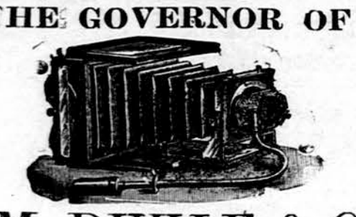
Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CLEARANCE SALE AT POONA OF

Helical and Other Premier Bicycles.

All Machines (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) are offered at prices to secure an absolute clearance.

For particulars apply to

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers

By Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

The KING and QUEEN

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

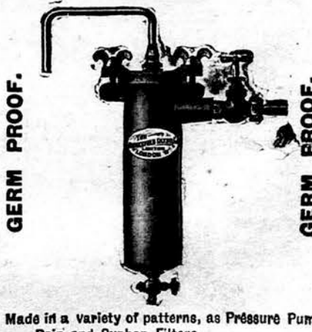
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER. (PATENT)



GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.
For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.
No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No, 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

WHELPTON'S PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION BILE

Price 9½d. 1/1½ & 2/9

OF ALL CHEMISTS

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

2495

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.